FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXI. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 7, 1838. [NO. 1118.]

INTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3
aid during the year of subscription; or
50 at the end of the year.

VERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
ure for the first, and thirty cents for each
ding publication. Advertisers are request-
ave the number of insertions desired, or
will be continued till forbid, and charged
ingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW GOODS.

E SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their
ALL AND WINTER STOCK, comprising
plete assortment of
DRY GOODS,
rdware and Cutlery, &c.
so, a general assortment of
GROCERIES,
sting in part of—
HHDS. SUGAR.
50 Bags Rio COFFEE.
200 pair Bright and Blue TRACES.
100 kegs NAILS, assorted.
12 casks prime CHEESE
20 boxes Bunch & Bloom RAISINS.
Collins' & King's AXES, &c.
—ALSO—
100 cases SHOES and HATS,
worthy the attention of Country Merchants,
ered at Wholesale, by
NOTT & STARR.
ber 31, 1838. 17tf.

mber & Timber Agency.

E Subscriber having removed to Wilming-
n, N. C., offers his services to the public
nd to the sale of any TIMBER, LUMBER,
er Produce. He will give the best refer-
e security for the fulfilment of any business
may be favoured with.
A. G. JACKSON.
ber 30, 1838. 17 3w
erences—Jonathan Evans, Esq., Col. Ste-
Hollingsworth, William E. Carver, Arthur
, Alfred Jackson, Esq., Robert Melvin,
Bladen.

teresting to Teachers.

TICE is hereby given, that the Acade my
Bennettsville, Marlborough, S. Carolina,
vacant at the close of the present session.
stitution consists of a Male and Female
ment, which the Trustees are desirous of
with appropriate and well qualified Teach-
The Teacher in the Male department must
petent to teach the various branches usu-
ght in the best Academies, and the Teach-
e Female department the branches of an
lished female education. Applicants are
ed to present their applications with as
elay as practicable. They will be receiv-
the 10th December next, when the elec-
ll be made. All communications on the
to be addressed to Rev. Campbell Stubbs,
ent of the Board of Trustees.
JAMES C. THOMAS, *Sec'y.*
ber 24, 1838. 17-10D

EW GOODS.

Subscriber has received his Purchases for
e Fall and Winter Trade, comprising an
ive and General Assortment of
GROCERIES,
RDWARE & CUTLERY,
kery, Glass & China-ware,
er with a General Assortment of
PLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.
a Large and General Assortment of
s, Women's and Children's
hoes, Boots and Slippers,
nd Wool Hats, Fur and Seal
Caps, &c. &c.
all kinds of Foreign and Domestic LI-
S, WINES, &c —all of which will be sold
PRICES for *Cash, Back Country Pro-*
on short credit for approved Notes.
public are invited to call and examine for
ves.
G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.
tteville, October 23, 1838. 16tf

eived per Cotton Plant,

for sale at the Auction Store, opposite
Lafayette Hotel—
BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 Qr. casks Sweet Malaga WINE,
4 casks best London Porter,
4 barrels Loaf Sugar,
10 bags Ginger,
6 bags Brant Nuts,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
15 barrels Green Copperas,
10 boxes Bunch Raisins,
5 boxes Sperm Candles.
, in Store, at very low prices—
00 Reams Foolscap PAPER,
00 do Imperial Printing do,
00 do Medium do, do,
8 do Super Royal do, do,
50 do Wrapping do
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
ber 22, 1838. 16tf

NEW BOOKS.

Subscriber has just received a part of the
extensive supply of
KS and STATIONARY;
ed during his late visit to the North. The
er is expected in a few days.
E. J. HALE.
er 16, 1838.

eceived per Cotton Plant,

CASKS CHEESE,
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
The Subscriber will continue to re-
gular Supplies of this article during the
S. W. T.
er 17, 1838. 15tf

Wrapping Paper.

REAMS, various sizes, for sale low.
E. J. HALE.
a large supply of Plain and Ruled Fools-
Letter PAPER.

HORSE for sale.

UNG HORSE, free from fault or trick,
perfectly gentle in harness, for sale.—
this Office.

hildren's Toy Books,

at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY,

Under the superintendence of Mr. Bailey.

ACADEMIC YEAR consists of *two Sessions* of 20 weeks each, commencing with Monday, October 15th.

The School is divided into two general divisions or *Classes*.

The *Second Class* attends to Reading, Spelling, Writing, Elementary Arithmetic, Elementary Grammar, previous to Parsing and Analysis, and Elementary Geography

From these studies the Pupil passes into the *First Class*, and proceeds through a course of liberal Study in Literature and Science.

TERMS.

Second Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Admission to conversation class in French,	2	" "
Others not members of the School,	4	" "
Music on the Piano,	25	" "
" " Organ,	25	" "
" " Guitar,		
Use of the Piano,	3	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "

Fancy work, including the art of making Wax Flowers, will also be taught to Classes formed for the purpose, at usual prices.

Incidentals, 50 Cents.

Boarding in respectable and genteel families, from $50 to $60 per Session.

Parents will be aided in placing their daughters to Board by application to Judge Potter, Mr. Leete, Mr. McNeill, or to the Principal.

October 22, 1838. 16tf

A CARD.

DR. O. M. ROBERTS, (Dentist,) respectfully gives notice that he will return to Fayetteville in 6 or 8 weeks to attend to the duties of his profession. Those with whom he has made engagements, are confidently assured that they will not be disappointed.

October 22, 1838 16 4w

NEGROES Wanted.

THE Subscriber expects to visit Fayetteville and other places in North Carolina, during the month of November or sooner, and wishing to procure some *good* house Servants, a Cook, Blacksmith, and field hands, of *good character, for his own use*, requests any one having such to dispose of to make it known, terms, &c to E. J. Hale, Esq., of Fayetteville, or

SAM'L P. ASHE.
Wesley, Tennessee.
August 18, 1838. 16tf

Lumber and Timber.

THE Subscribers will attend to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER in Wilmington.—They have a large Wharf and the best Timber Pen in the place, and devote their whole attention to that business. They feel confident that they will be able to give satisfaction to all who may trust the management of their Produce to them.

MILES COSTIN & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 1, 1838 16-3m

Webster's Dictionary.

THE following are a part of the numerous recommendations received by the publishers.

The estimation in which Dr Webster's Dictionary is held by gentlemen of erudition, appears from the following testimonials:—

The merits of Dr. Webster's American Dictionary of the English Language, are very extensively acknowledged by that part of the community for whose immediate use it was designed.—We regard it as a great improvement on all the works which have preceded it. The etymological department throws new and striking light on the history of language; the vocabulary is enlarged by the addition of many thousand words, comprising the technical words of science and the arts, words not found in other dictionaries, and many of them the words for the precise meaning of which the general reader is most frequently at a loss; the orthography of several classes of words, instead of following cumbrous and obsolete modes of spelling, is conformed to the present usage of the best writers; and the definitions have a character of discrimination, copiousness, perspicuity, and accuracy, not found, we believe, in any other dictionary of the English language.

The foregoing commendation is signed by—
Jeremiah Day, D D, President of Yale College.
Simeon Baldwin, late Judge of the Superior Court.
David Daggett, Judge of the Superior Court.
Benjamin Silliman, L L D, Professor of Chemistry, &c Yale College.
William Bristol, Judge of the District Court.
Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, S. T. D.
James L. Kingsley, Professor of Hebrew, &c. Yale College.
Chauncy A Goodrich, Professor of Rhetoric, &c. Yale College.
Denison Olmstead, Professor of Mathematics, &c. Yale College.

In the preceding recommendation of the American Dictionary, &c., signed by Mr. Day and others, we cheerfully concur:
Joshua Bates, President of the Middlebury College.
John Hough, Professor of Languages, do.
William C. Fowler, Professor of Chemistry, &c., do.
Edward Turner, Professor of Mat. and Nat. Phil., do.

The recommendation of President Day and others, distinguished gentlemen, would be decisive with me as to the merit and utility of Dr. Webster's works. I also have had occasion to use and examine his quarto Dictionary, and the octavo abridgement of it by Mr. Worcester. Each of them appears to me to be executed with great care, learning, and ability. I cheerfully concur in the opinion that they form a very valuable addition to our lexicography, and deserve the patronage of the American public.

JOSEPH STORY.
Judge of the Supreme Court of the U. S. and Prof. of Law in the University of Cambridge.

I agree with Mr. Justice Story in the sentiments which he has expressed, and I am satisfied that an attempt to reduce into a system the doubtful orthography of the language, and to diminish the number of its anomalies, would meet with the approbation of the public: and that no one is better qualified for the task than Dr. Webster

WILLIAM CRANCH,
Judge of the Supreme Court in the District of Columbia.

More Light.

THE Subscriber having leased from Mr Duncan Smith the "Fayetteville Candle Factory," will keep constantly on hand, at his Store on Green Street, a general assortment of CANDLES, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the Moulding and putting up of Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage. He will gladly receive and promptly attend to all orders from abroad for supplies on the most reasonable terms.

W McL McKAY
October 9, 1838. 14tf

Alabama Money wanted
by HART & FULLER.
October 17, 1838. 15-4w

WHOLESALE STORE.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

All of which being purchased at the Package Sales, will be offered at REDUCED PRICES for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.
September 11, 1838. 10tf

Valuable Land and Negroes FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity of Richmond County, the undersigned will sell, to the highest bidder, at the times and places below stated, the following valuable property, viz:

At Wadesborough, on the 8th day of November next, 172 ACRES OF LAND, lying on both sides of the Falls or Narrows of the Yadkin River, including two and a half Shares out of six, of DOCKERY'S FISHERY.

Also, about 280 ACRES OF LAND in the vicinity of Wadesborough.

Likewise, will be sold, at the Gin House of John C. McLaurin, in Richmond County, on the 10th day of November next, 500 ACRES OF LAND, lying 2 miles below Laurel Hill; and a likely

Family of Negroes,

Consisting of 3 Women and Children, 1 likely Boy about 18 years of age, and 1 Girl 14 years old

The above Lands will be sold on a credit of one and two years, with interest from date. The Negroes for Cash.

JOHN C. McLAURIN,
HUGH McLAURIN,
Executors of Duncan McLaurin, dec'd.
Richmond County, Oct. 5, 1838. 14ts

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned is now receiving his Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of a large assortment of fine and common Cloths and Cassimeres of various colours; 30 pieces Sattinetts, some very fine; Erminetts; French and English Merinos, (all colours;) Circassians; Figured Thibets; Bombazines, (some extra fine;) *Good Black* Silks; Colored ditto; English, French and American Calicoes; Jaconet and Swiss Muslins; Mull and Book ditto; Bobinet Edgings and Footings; Thread Laces and Edgings; Muslin and Lace Trimmings; Gloves and Hosiery; Gauze and Lace Veils; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, (a variety;) Satins; Rich Chally Shawls; Silk and Gauze do.; Florences; Rich Chenceill Shawls; Corsets and Laces; Crapes, &c.; Velvets; good Silk Handkerchiefs; Serges; Finizio's Sewing Silk; Twist; Fancy and Plain Buttons, and Tailors' Trimmings of all kinds; Wrought Capes and Collars; Linens and Lawns; Russia, Bird-eye and Table Diapers; Stocks, Collars and Bosoms; Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron Checks; Suffolk Drills; 7-8 and 6-4 Tickings; White, Green and Scarlet Flannels; Cotton do.; Salisbury do.; Fine Carpeting; Goat-hair and common Camlets; Negro Kerseys; Rose and Whitney Blankets; Duffle and Point do.; Merino Shirts and Drawers.

—ALSO—

Hats, Fur and Hair Caps, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, fine and coarse Shoes. Also, a large assortment of Bonnets of the latest style. As these Goods were bought principally with Cash, and consequently on the best of terms, the Subscriber thinks he will be enabled to sell them at the lowest market prices.

E. J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1838. 13 3m

LANDS AND MILLS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, determined to close all his business as in this place, offers for sale his LOT in town, and will divide it in two or three Lots to suit purchasers. It contains one acre, and would be large enough to make three building lots.—Also, the Tobacco Factory Lots, with a good house thereon, and store house and lot in Campbellton, within four feet of the rail road. Also, a Store and large Warehouse in Fayetteville, on Person street. Also, my right and title to the Beaver Creek Mill, containing twenty six hundred acres of Land. Also, my Mill and about four thousand acres of Land on Carver's Creek. There is upwards of 200 acres of cleared Land, with a good house, large barn, and three other houses upon it. Said Land is believed to be among the best Corn Land in the sand hills. There is 5 to 600 acres of said Land which can be cleared, and is little inferior to any on Cape Fear River,—a large quanity of which is as well timbered as any Land in the county. It will be sold in separate tracts or all together to suit purchasers. Together with all my stock of Cattle, consisting of Horses, Cows, Hogs; two Wagons; a first rate Timber Wagon; all my Household Furniture; Pew No. 22 in the Presbyterian Church; Corn, Fodder, Hay, and Farming Utensils. All or any part of the above property will be sold at Private Sale until about the 1st of January next, at which time due notice will be given of the day when all will be sold at Public Auction.

I have, also, 100,000 feet of Pine Lumber, consisting of Quarter Boards, Wide do. and Scantling, 5,000 feet of Oak Plank and Sweet Gum Boards, and can furnish Pine, Oak, Sweet Gum, Poplar and Cypress to any bill till the above described Sale.

MICHAEL McGARY.
October 3, 1838. 13 ts

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.
Moore County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.
November 28, 1837. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, cloth-ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.
March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

For Sale.

3 CASKS LONDON PORTER.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
August 15, 1838. 6tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, MILITARY AND FANCY GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received and is now opening a large and handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Duplex, Lepine and Plain

Watches,

Of various qualities; Fine and common FASHIONABLE JEWELRY, of every description; SILVER SPOONS; Butter and Fruit KNIVES; Gold and Silver SPECTACLES, PENCILS, THIMBLES, &c., PLATED and BRITANNIA WARE; MILITARY EQUIPMENTS; a fine assortment of double and single barrel GUNS and PISTOLS; FINE CUTLERY; MATHEMATICAL and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; SURVEYORS' COMPASSES; PERFUMERY, &c; together with a great variety of new and fashionable Fancy and Household articles, too tedious to enumerate; all of which are offered at reduced prices.

WARREN PRIOR.
October 17, 1838. 15tf

☞ CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING, and other Work in the fine, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Subscribers on Sunday night the 7th inst., a large black HORSE, about 16 hands high, 14 years old, somewhat scarred, and tolerably low in flesh. Any person who will return him shall be liberally rewarded.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
October 17, 1838 15tf

The N. Carolina Justice.

WE regret exceedingly that the appearance of this Work has necessarily been so long delayed; and we again assure the public that every exertion has been used to complete it by the time it was expected. The plan of the work, since it was first advertised, has been so improved as to cost many times the quantity of labor *then* anticipated. And besides, Northern materials had to be procured, which could not be brought on till the late rains had swelled the waters. We have no hesitation in assuring our patrons and the public, that the Printing and Binding will be completed at Raleigh, and the Book ready for delivery, just as soon as practicable.

THE PROPRIETORS.
October 12, 1838

The Subscriber

HAS opened a neat and beautiful little assortment of

JEWELRY,

At the Stand lately occupied by the late Firm of Selph & Pyle, all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms. All persons who wish to purchase will please call and examine for themselves. He is at the same time prepared by a thorough knowledge of the business to execute with despatch all kinds of CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING; and all other Work in his line will be thankfully received and strictly attended to.

J. M. BEASLEY.
October 17, 1838. 15tf

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber is receiving and has in Store—
10 hhds. St. Croix & Porto Rico SUGARS,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
100 sides Sole Leather,
80 kegs Nails,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, from 1¼ to 10 inches,
25 boxes 8 × 10 Window Glass,
10 " Bar Soap,
10 barrels Train Oil,
15 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
25 kegs White Lead, in oil,
250 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1½ tons Castings,
Loaf and Lump Sugar, Rope, Bagging, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Snuff, in bottles and bladders, Trace and Halter Chains, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvils and Vises, Hand and Sledge Hammers, Spanish Brown, Red Lead, Lamp Black, Indigo, Madder, &c.

Constantly on hand,
A Stock of LIQUORS and WINES, consisting of
Madeira and Teneriffe WINES,
Holland GIN,
Jamaica Spirits,
French Brandy,
Apple Brandy and Whiskey,
All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

H. L. MYROVER.
October 9, 1838. 14 1m

Dwelling House for sale.

A COMFORTABLE *DWELLING HOUSE*, with Out Houses attached. For particulars, apply to ELIJAH FULLER.
October 3, 1838. 13tf

Missouri Harmony.

400 COPIES of this popular Singing Book, just received. Also,
Webster's Spelling Books,
Pike's Arithmetic,
E. J. HALE.

Just received,

56 BAGS prime New Crop Rio COFFEE.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
October 3, 1838. 13tf

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.
July 23, 1838.

FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. MOLASSES.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
June 19, 1838. 98tf

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by
NOTT & STARR.
February 14, 1838. 80tf.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for an act to incorporate the "Phœnix Wool Manufacturing Company, of the town of Fayetteville."
Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1838. 15 4w

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

LIVINGSTON, (Ala.) Oct. 16.

Our Circuit Court closed on Friday last after a laborious session of two weeks. We learn from the Clerk that there were about 1000 judgments entered, the aggregate amount of which we expect will not fall short of three hundred thousand dollars, yet such is the wealth and resources of our county, that our people are not alarmed, but believe they will sustain themselves, and liquidate their debts, without great sacrifice of property.

REMARKABLE LUSUS NATURÆ.

The interesting and able Correspondent of the "Charleston Courier" gives the following account of a most wonderful *Lusus Naturæ*, in Buncombe County in this State:

"Before leaving Asheville, I made several interesting excursions from the village, one or two of which may furnish materials for a letter. My first excursion was to visit an unfortunate female, in humble life, residing at the distance of 11 miles from Asheville, utterly destitute of limbs, and composed only of a head and trunk. Her name is Esther Massey; and she is one of an illegitimate family of eleven children. Her father has also a legitimate wife and family of ten children, and the two families, with their respective matrons, are said to meet with cordiality. This singular being was born in her present limbless condition, and has now attained the age of 25 years. Her mother and the whole family appear to regard her with much tenderness and affection, and she seems to possess a cheerful and happy disposition, which renders her content with the helpless and apparently hapless lot, which nature has awarded her. Although an object calculated to excite the wonder, and rouse the sympathies of her fellow beings, many, who enjoy the full proportions of humanity, and a bountiful dispensation of the good things of life, will find their ungrateful and guilty repinings shamed by the equanimity, and cheerful spirit of this physically imperfect creature, in the midst of privation and poverty. I have already said that she is composed of a mere head and trunk. This is literally true. She has no arms, and neither legs nor thighs. Her shoulders are rounded off, and capable of motion; and on them she receives the gifts which charity or kindness proffers her. She is also able to move about on a level, with a kind of waddling motion. Her usual position is that of sitting, or rather standing upright in a common chair, by rocking which from side to side, she moves about with great facility. She is able to read, and for this purpose places the book on her shoulder, or (which she prefers) on a table before her and turns over the leaves with her tongue. Her health has always been excellent, and her mother says, she has never had occasion for the services of the physician; and, although she seldom leaves the house, and therefore takes but little exercise, she is now in the finest and most robust health, and is so fat, that her body (which is largely proportioned) is as broad as it is long. Her head is very large, and her features are also large and somewhat coarse, yet decidedly good, and forming a very agreeable *tout ensemble*—and her lip is absolutely pretty, and of the ripest red. In addition to being sociable and chatty, and even witty, it is said, she possesses the accomplishment of singing a very sweet song. She received the party, who visited her in company with myself, very affably, and very graciously accepted our farewell offering Some years ago, a Yankee, having met with her, offered to purchase her of her mother, for the sum of $3,000, as a speculation. This tempting offer was very creditably refused by the parent—neither her poverty nor her will consented to the traffic. The Yankee, however, succeeded in persuading her to let him take the limbless girl with him for exhibition on shares of the profits, a brother and a sister accompanying her—They got, I learn, as far as Columbia (S. C.) and then returned to their mother, saying that they were not well treated by the Yankee. A warm welcome greeted them at the maternal hovel, and no other attempt has been made at exhibition."

The Standing Army.—The following is given in the Madisonian as the rank and file of the Executive Standing army of office holders in the State of New York. How hardly can the freedom of elections be maintained against the natural enemies of that freedom, when their efforts are seconded by the assaults of such an army of placemen, whose daily bread, under the rule and reign of the spoilers, is dependent on their partisan exertions!

1880 postmasters.
217 mail contractors.
50 clerks in the New York post office.
500 custom house officers.

These, says the Madisonian, constitute "a regiment of the King's own, well drilled in the system of terrorism and seduction, and of dragooning voters!"

A Yankee traveller, who saw the live Hoosier, has again written to his mother.

"Western people go ther death on etiquette. You can't tell a man here that he lies, as you can down east, without fighting. A few days ago, a man was telling two of his neighbors in my hearing a pretty large story. Says I 'Stranger, that's a whapper!" Says he, "Lay their stranger!" And in a twinkling of an eye, I found myself in the ditch, a perfect quadruped, the worse for wear and tear. Upon another occasion, says I to a man I never saw before, as a woman passed him, "That isn't a specimen of your western woman, is it? Says he, "You are afraid of the fever and ague, stranger an't you?" "Very much, says I "Well," replied he, "that lady is my wife, and if you don't apologize in two minutes, by the honor of a gentleman, I swear that these two pistols (which he held cocked in his hands) shall cure you of that disorder entirely—so don't fear, stranger" So I knelt down and apologized. I admire this western country much; but curse me if I can stand so much etiquette; it always takes me so unawares."—*Chicago Democrat.*

FRAUDS AT ELECTIONS.

The following remarks of Judge Conrad, in a charge to the Grand Jury of the city of Philadelphia, are appropriate to the times; and most so to the place in which the disorganizing doctrines of Mr. Ingersoll have been so boldly put forth:

"It is even alleged that men can be so madly infatuated as to do this wrong, and suppose that they are promoting the cause of popular right. It is a strange and fearful delusion. To preserve life, they strike at the fountain of life—to preserve freedom, they poison the air it breathes, and the food on which it subsists—to strengthen it, they paralyze the tongue which utters and the arm which enforces its will? What is Liberty without the ballot-box? And what is the ballot-box, when degraded, and prostituted, and diseased? It is held forth in its impotence and corruption, to the derision of the world. He who is guilty of election frauds, should bear about him the consciousness that, convicted or not, he is little less than a felon, and that the words Patriotism and Liberty, from lips blackened by perjury, are revolting as blasphemy itself. Such is the character of this offence; and yet it may, we hear, be committed and considered nothing. The ballot-box is guarded by oaths—is perjury nothing? And the law itself become nothing?

In Scott county, Iowa, after a residence of four days, the last single lady found a market on the 19th ult. A correspondent writes, "our single gentlemen are three to one, and so anxious are our settlers for wives, that they never ask a single lady her age.—All they require is *teeth.*—*Chicago Amer.*

RAIL ROADS—BONDS OF UNION.

Rail roads induce travel, and bring our people oftener and quicker together—make them better acquainted, and the more they know, the more they esteem each other.—Without this reciprocal esteem and friendship of the different State communities, we regard our union as a rope of sand. What are bonds, agreements, and treaties between individuals, communities and powers, without that mutual good will, that reciprocal effort and zeal, necessary to fulfilment, to consummation, in joint labors and undertakings, or in associations for mutual felicity? What are they? Nothing. All experience, all history, all past time has proved so. With nations it is peculiarly the case. Nothing goes forward peacefully, on the tide of successful experiment, without will, consent, mutuality, on all hands—with them nothing can be frustrated, estopped or impeded. A discontented peg in the most beautifully conceived machinery, perfect in all its parts else, will mar its movements, destroy its utility, and unless substituted by something fitted to the purpose for which it was designed, it will injure, and perhaps ruin the whole. We know that the surest bond of the union of these States, is the attachment, the reciprocal respect of rights, of person and of property, entertained for each among themselves. Without these, the Constitution is a useless piece of parchment, and had better be used for drum-heads; and without them, the States are just as foreign from each other, as their geographical position will allow—i. e. they are not so foreign to each other, as England and the U. States, because there is no Atlantic between them. But morally and politically, they must be separate and distinct. All things which aid in ensuring mutuality and contented union, should be encouraged, and brought into use and effect. Rail roads are a most practical and efficacious agent, in producing effects so desirable, and so essential to the harmony of the confederacy. Let our people mingle—harmonize interests as much as possible; and this is best insured by quick and cheap inter-communication. And Rail Roads will accomplish all this. We trust to see the day, when they will be continuous from North to South, from East to West.

Truly are rail roads bonds of union, of social, of national union. Give us rail roads, make them in all directions—pierce the hills, the mountains of the interior with them—send the locomotive smoking through the valleys—bring into intimate and quick intercourse the transmontane and tide water sections—induce social intimacy between the inhabitant of the mountains and him that looks out from his domicil upon the wide expanse of waters, and to whose ears the sea bird's scream is as familiar as the chant of the whip-poor-will to the mountaineer, and well may we adopt the patriotic sentiment of "Liberty and Union—one and indissoluble." That sentiment which finds a response in every patriot's breast would possess ten-fold emphasis and strength.

Richmond Compiler.

Gamblers.—About four weeks since the Grand Jury of Yalabusha county, Mississippi, returned bills of indictment against seventy gamblers. A letter from Coffeeville, the seat of Government of the county, published in the Louisville Advertiser, states that the desperadoes had assembled in the vicinity of Grenada, armed with shot guns, Bowie knives, and pistols, and declare their determination to stand to their ground and resist the process of the court, or welter in their blood. One or two unsuccessful attempts had been made to arrest them but at the last advices the sheriff of the county was preparing to move on them with a force sufficient to overpower them without bloodshed.

Seven tons of Catfish were taken at Tonawanda a short time since and *shipped* up the creek in a couple of "Dugouts." It is not mentioned to what market they were destined, but we venture to predict a fall in "quotations," wherever this enormous quantity of bull-heads may be landed. We should be of opinion that it is about six tons more than can be eaten by the Christian world for a year.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

The Roman monogram, *S. P. Q. R.*, the Senate and People of Rome, continued to be borne upon the standards, and formed the caption of the laws of that Republic, even when Caligula installed his horse as Consul; and we, too, maintain and boast of all the *forms* of freedom even while its substance and very life are stealthily, but surely filched away from us.

N. Y. American.

Here, indeed, is the danger. We have no fears about the *forms* of our institutions at present—they are likely to exist. But what are the shadows worth without the substance? Our Senate may stand—but what will it profit us, if it can be made to *expunge* its recorded opinion, because that opinion is adverse to the Executive? Our House of Representatives may assemble—but where is the use, if it cannot search into official corruption, or reform Government abuses? The People of this country do not estimate the true danger of their situation. We have now the "torrent's smoothness ere it dash below."—*Alex. Gaz.*

Resumption in Tennessee.—A slip from the office of the Nashville Whig brings us the important intelligence that the banks of that city, in general convention, have resolved on resuming specie payments, fully and completely on the first day of January next. This is the day fixed by the banks of Louisiana and Mississippi, and if Alabama should also concur on the opening of the new year, there will be no paper money in circulation which was not redeemable in coin, at the place where issued, but that of the general government!

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

No. 13.—STATE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Loring: The *Raleigh and Gaston rail road company* was incorporated for the purpose of making a rail road from Raleigh to Roanoke river, at a point above Halifax, where a new Town has been laid out and is called *Gaston*. The books for subscriptions in said company were opened, and a capital of about $700,000 subscribed. This work was commenced after the usual preparatory surveys, and up to this time it has been prosecuted with zeal and energy. It is in daily use *one-half of the distance* (or 40 miles,) and the other half is progressing. The original estimate of its cost was one million of dollars, and the confidence in its success and its profits so strong that the company made no great exertions, at the outset, to enlarge the original subscription beyond 700,000 dollars, they entertaining the opinion that the additional stock would soon go above par, and thereby yield a handsome profit to the first proprietors. Since the road was begun, and the subscribers have paid in their stock, it is ascertained that these expectations about a rise in the stock are not realized—that it will take 1,200,000 dollars, or more, to build the road—and that new subscriptions cannot be obtained. The friends of the road have not lost confidence in its ultimate success, but any man of intelligence can perceive that, under existing circumstances, the stock of necessity must be depressed in the market; and the company will soon be embarrassed in their operations unless they can be aided from some quarter.

Their enterprize is one which is not now offered for the *first time* to the approbation of the public. It is one which the public is not called on to *begin* or to assist others in *commencing*. Were it so, the scheme would find no present support from me.—The State, as I have all along maintained, ought not to encourage a system of improvement that is calculated to divert her trade. The *primary* duty of North Carolina is to open a way for her *own trade* to her *own sea-board*. In this I think a majority of our people concur. But here is a work which has been already begun. It has been carried more than half through. It is a work of value to the public, although it does not constitute a branch in our adopted *system* of *State improvements*. Our citizens have invested a large sum in the enterprize, and when completed, the road will add something to the general good, by promoting the local interest of many of the interior counties—and particularly it will add to the wealth and importance of the *seat of Government*. Let no one suppose that this last consideration is urged upon the idea of there being any peculiar connexion between the public interest and the personal wealth of the citizens of Raleigh. I mean no such thing. The importance of which I speak will be this: Supposing this road to *stop* at Raleigh (as I hope it will, at least for the present,) thereby an easy access will be afforded Eastern gentlemen to a pleasant and healthy spot for spending those seasons of the year which are now *mis-spent abroad*. The wealth which is yearly drained from our State to purchase trips to the North, will more likely be spent at home, and the delightful and patriotic pleasure of mingling together at our own Capitol, and on our own mountains, and contributing each to a common stock of Carolina sentiment, will be a rich compensation for the enjoyments that are so dearly obtained elsewhere. Our seat of Government will, or at least it might, be made also a *seat* of *Science* and a nursery for Southern patriotism and North Carolina *State pride*. This is the sense in which I speak of any work as being important to the *State*, because it is important to the *seat of Government*. Whilst I am on this subject, and as it has a more direct association with domestic or internal improvements than many are accustomed to consider, I will remark that North Carolina—*the seat of Government of North Carolina*—is the most proper location for an institution which, above all others, the whole *South* needs—*a high school for the education of females*.

Not an institution to be supported by State patronage, but a school upheld by the patronage of parents and guardians, where our daughters may learn *all* the accomplishments and other more important matters which southern parents dearly pay for at Northern cities. Being accustomed to gather facts for myself, rather than quietly to acquiesce in the inferences of others, I availed myself of an opportunity which was afforded by a visit to Philadelphia and New York not very long ago, to ascertain as near as I could, what sum the gentlemen of *our* State expended in those cities to educate their daughters; and the result was astonishing. There were not fewer than 15 or 20 of our *North Carolina* girls amongst the inmates of the city schools, and their aggregate expenditures were about $20,000 per year! A sum equal to *one-third* of the whole expenses of our *State Government!!* A sum which being applied at *home* to the same purposes, would alone endow the school. A sum which probably no man would credit, unless it had been arrived at by actual count! Remember that this was the outlay, not of the *South*, but of *North Carolina*, and tell me if it is not a subject of general importance. It is useless to rail at people about leaving the graves of their sires to seek new homes in the West, unless we exert ourselves to make it their *interest to stay here*. It is idle to complain of parents for sending their daughters to Philadelphia and New York, &c. to be educated, unless we concentrate our efforts to establish amongst ourselves equal opportunities for their improvement. In this, as in every other internal improvement, *talking* does no good, we must DO something.

Pardon this apparent digression—all who read these essays will probably not esteem it so.

The Raleigh and Gaston rail road then claims our aid—because it has been commenced and its success will promote the local interests of many interior counties, viz: Wake, Chatham, Orange, Granville, Warren, Franklin, and perhaps others.—Because it will greatly increase the importance of our seat of Government, and open the way to the establishment of a literary institution for the education of females, whose parents now expend thousands elsewhere. Because if this road fails for lack of reasonable assistance, its failure would produce a revulsion in public sentiment, that will operate injuriously upon the cause of Improvement generally.—Because this road may be helped by the State without great risk, without burthening the people, without interfering with her own adopted policy and system, and it *may* appear practicable hereafter to make it an important and valuable part of our *system*. Then wherefore shall that aid be refused? Why shall not the friends of our *home* policy give it their countenance and support? They will answer for themselves, after it is shown how all this may be done, and after I have met and refuted the objections commonly made against it.

I feel sure that a *subscription* to the *Stock* of the Raleigh and Gaston road will not be made. *It ought not to be asked.*—What right has a representative of the *State* to take the public money and buy stock at 100 dollars per share which in the market is not worth 75 dollars? The vote would be indefensible and it cannot be procured. Were it a new stock there would be nothing like the same objection to it—a chance of depreciation would be then accompanied by a chance of profit; but this stock is now greatly below par, and the State agents, however confident in their estimates of a future advance on the price, dare not invest the public money in buying a depreciated stock at par; or what is the same thing by entering into the partnership when the stock is depreciated 20 or 30 per cent. Any member of Assembly who would not be willing to lay out his *own money* in the purchase of a named stock, has no right to buy that stock with the *public funds*? Would a prudent man buy at 100 dollars per share, stock in this rail road now when the stock-holders (many of them) would take 20 or 25 per cent. less for their interests? For this reason, as well as for the oft-repeated sentiment of what is the *primary* duty of the State, I do not advocate a *subscription* to the *STOCK* of the Raleigh and Gaston road.

The President of the company, it is generally understood, has been authorized to raise money upon the bonds of the company and give a lien upon the road to secure payment. Whatever may be thought by others, I cannot but apprehend that this loan will be effected (if effected at all) upon very disadvantageous terms. I hope I may be mistaken, but money lenders are exceedingly wary, and there are so many opportunities for investing their wealth upon *undoubted security*, that they require heavier interest from private corporations, and generally allow short credits. Now it is plain that the Raleigh and Gaston road cannot get an advantageous sale of their bonds where only a little more than half of the capital *necessary to its completion* has been paid in, and there are no other remaining subscriptions to be collected. It is possible that a loan of 300,000 dollars might re-animate confidence, and thereby induce its patrons to subscribe more in the stock; but that is to be tried yet, and it will hardly be the case unless the loan is granted for a great length of time. Any period short of 20 years credit would expose individual proprietors to a total loss of their stock by a foreclosure of their mortgage. Thus: Suppose a loan is obtained for 300,000 dollars; the principal payable after 10 years, the interest to be paid annually. That amount being expended in the construction of this road, 300,000 dollars more will be necessary to *complete it*. If the latter sum is not also procured the difficulty will have been deferred, but not removed; and if it is procured their debt will be 600,000 dollars. Then at the expiration of 10 years, the principal of the debt being demandable, its payment will *ruin* the corporation, unless the profits have been sufficient to pay the DEBT AND INTEREST! Indeed, a rail road which costs a million and yields a handsome profit on that sum, may be ruined by a debt *immediately* payable to the amount of one-fifth of its real value. Such might be the embarrassments of this road in case their President succeeds in obtaining the loan which he has gone to Europe to negotiate.

I doubt whether he will be able to procure it at all; and what then? Shall no help be given? Is there no way to aid this work by the credit of North Carolina? I have already said "it may be done without great risk, without burthening the people, and without interfering with the *system* already adopted."

The company have estimated the cost of the road at about 1,200,000 dollars. Of this sum 700,000 dollars have been paid in and it is all expended in the work; 500,000 dollars more might probably complete it. If the State would lend her *credit* to the company *by a guaranty of their bonds for* 300,000 dollars, redeemable at long dates, the company might well expect to procure a new subscription to their stock by the present proprietors and others, equal to 200,000 dollars more. This patronage of the State would give fresh courage to the company and revive public confidence, and these constitute important ingredients to ensure success in such enterprizes. I proceed to show the truth of my assertions.

1st. It will be aid to the company, and very efficient aid; because it will enable the President forthwith to sell the bonds and raise the necessary means—because it will enable him to make the loan upon much better terms, and on long credit—because it will make sure the progress of the road and probably ensure its completion and success—and it may and very probably will induce the proprietors of the stock to advance their own investments to a point where the company may dispense with making any future loans. The essential difference in the money market between the *State's* bonds and the company's, will be that the former will not be pressed for payment—the latter will be more rigorously exacted.

2d. It may be done without any great risk. The interest on this loan will be 15,000 dollars per year. No one can suppose that the road will, *under any circumstances*, yield less profits than twice this sum, and by a compact with North Carolina, the whole profits may be subjected under her directions to the payment of this interest. A profit of 6 per cent. on the whole cost of the road would be $72,000 per year. Only 1¼ per cent. would save the State from loss on her guaranty—and a sale of the road would never be forced except at the will of the State, for the holders of the scrip will be satisfied as long as interest is paid and the principal stands secured by a pledge of the *State*.

3d. It may be done without burthening the people. This is shown by the last preceding remarks. The most jealous precautions may be taken against any default of the company—a director (not a stockholder) might be nominated by the State, if it is thought desirable, and he might be empowered to take care of the interest of the State and prevent any diversion of the income of the road from the purpose of first paying up the interest on this debt as it falls due. A sinking fund might be formed out of *surplus profits* to satisfy the principal as the instalments fell due. If it shall be deemed necessary, conditions might be attached to the guaranty which will *oblige* the corporators to increase their subscriptions to a sum that will be sufficient to complete the road, when such additional subscriptions are added to the loan. Though care ought to be taken to *protect* the State, the form of that protection should not be such as will defeat the principal benefit that is intended to the company.

In some way, however, upon this plan of assistance, there must be laid a restriction upon the Company, against contracting any further debt without the consent of the Legislature; otherwise the consequences might be dangerous to the State as an endorser or guarantor of their *first* debt. This proceeding on the part of the State, ought of course to be preceded by a careful scrutiny into the actual condition of the Company. By this, I am far from designing to express any distrust of it myself, but the agents of the public are in duty bound to examine into the situation of any Corporation, before they make the State its endorser, however patriotic and laudable the purpose may be.

4th. I have said that this will not interfere with the system of Improvements already adopted. This is a part of my subject that requires more detail, as I know there are objections connected with it, which are not to be removed at a word. I will endeavor to meet them in my next essay.

MENTOR.

N. B. To avoid misrepresentation, I again repeat that I do not mean to say, and *I do not think*, that the *State* ought to establish any Female Institution at Raleigh. Not at all! But it is a public evil, where the intercourse among the different sections of the State is so difficult, and other causes co-operate with it, to scatter the private means of establishing Institutions of the kind. It is with this as many other things, we are *forced out* of the State, to purchase what we want. That produces a drain upon the general wealth of the State; and any thing which promises to remedy the evil, by enabling individuals to pursue a different plan, is worthy of *public regard*, and deserves to rank among *reasons of State*. In a word, I think it is a wise policy, to make it the *interest* of our *planters* to trade at home, and the *interest* of our *parents* to educate their children at home—and so long as it is otherwise, we shall be subjected to an injurious drain from the wealth and resources and consequent prosperity of our State, and of the South. But the individual enterprize and wealth of our Merchants, will not be concentrated at a *market*, unless the means of conveying *produce* to it are provided; nor will the wealth of fathers be combined to rear *literary institutions* for their children, unless the means of access to them are as ready as they find them at other points. This subject is worthy of more extended comment, but in these essays, much more might be considered "beside the mark." Wherefore I forbear.

A WORD TO MULBERRY CULTURISTS.

In the selection of ground for your next spring's culture, choose a high situation with a southern exposure, a light, loamy, sandy, or gravelly soil, with a porous sub soil. The *exposure* and the *soils* we name, are the best for the mulberry culture. After you have made your selection of ground, there is one thing which we wish you to bear in mind—it is this—that it is absolutely essential to plough your ground this fall. In ploughing recollect the deeper you penetrate the earth the better. Having so ploughed your ground leave the furrows in the rough until spring, to receive the benefits enuring from frost and snow. As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, cross plough, lay off your furrows, manure or compost, and plant out your mulberries, whether cuttings or trees. Once planted, they must be kept clear, and the ground well stirred. The same culture that a skilful husbandman gives to a *well tilled* corn field, will answer for the Mulberry; but let no man expect fine trees, if he designs to play the part of a *sloven*.

Farmer & Gardner.

The Bank Monster again monopolizing.—Nicholas Biddle has made a purchase of 50,000 splendid trees of the Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry, and intends forming a most extensive establishment, comprising cocooneries for the worms, and a manufactory for reeling and weaving silk fabrics.

Great Sale of Morus Multicaulis.—The New York Star gives an account of a sale of Morus Multicaulis trees at auction on Friday. The crowd was so great in the auction room that purchasers could not get a view of specimen bundles of trees. The prices ranged from 18 to 22 cents per foot. Some very large trees, three or four years old, brought $18 each. The cuttings sold at 3½ to 4 cents each.

On the 13th instant, Professor Dudley, of Lexington, Ky. performed his 157th operation of lithotomy. The patient was a boy of ten years of age, and was the thirteenth case from the same county.

The Right Hon. the Countess of Westmoreland, and suite, and the Hon. Miss A. B. Chamberlain, were passengers by the packet ship President, Capt. Chadwick, arrived yesterday morning from London.

Cour. & Enqr.

FOREIGN.

New York, October 30.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Virginian, Capt. Harris, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool has supplied us with London papers to the afternoon of the 1st instant and Liverpool of the day she sailed, the 2d instant. These dates are two days later than our last from England received by the way of France, but they contain no later intelligence than we had before from the Continent of Europe. We therefore do not find in them anything worth extracting save the Commercial news.

Liverpool, Oct. 1, [*Evening.*]—Our last circular was under date of the 20th ultimo, since when the business in Cotton has been on about the same scale as for several preceding weeks, with a languid demand and increased heaviness in the market, particularly the last five days, and though holders have not forced their stock on the market, prices have given away ⅛ per lb. The sales for the week ending 28th ult, amounted to 22,750 bales, of which 5,240 were Upland at 5⅛ a 7⅛; 9,080 Orleans at 5 a 8⅛d; 2,960 Alabama and Mobile at 5 a 7⅞d and 210 Sea Island at 16 a 29¼ per lb.

About 2,000 bales were taken for export, but none reported on speculation. On Saturday, 29th ultimo, the business was 5,500 bales, and to-day it is estimated at about 3,500 bales. The Manchester market for yarns continues extremely dull, and the trade on manufactured goods is much less active than it was some time ago. The stock of Cotton in port is estimated at 488,000 bales, against 268,000 at same period last season; the stock of American is about 398,000 or 240,000 more then it was. The increased import of American this season is 332,000 over last.

The weather continues particularly favorable for the progress of the harvest, but the Corn markets remain firm. The duty on Flour however is now 6s5 per brl. and is expected to go to 10s or 12s5 in the course of the present month. Turpentine, 10s6 a 12s per cwt. for middling to prime. Tobacco has further advanced ¼d per lb. The business during the past month has been about 2,300 hogsheads.

It is stated in some of the Montreal papers that Lord Durham has received a despatch from President Van Buren, informing him that a cordon of Lodges has been formed along the frontier, in which oaths are exacted of secresy and fidelity, the object of which is to concert and make an attack on the frontier when the winter sets in. Beyond a doubt there is a good deal of alarm in Canada, caused by rumors from this side of the line.

Illinois.—The Whigs and Conservatives of the third district of Illinois celebrated on the 29th ult. at Springfield, their victory, in the election of their candidate for Congress and the defeat of Locofocoism. The Sangamon Journal states that 2,000 citizens were present and partook of a sumptuous Barbacue.

In reply to an invitation to the festival, Gov. DUNCAN addressed to the committee an independent and characteristic letter, from which we make the following extract:

I commenced my political career a Democrat, and continued to claim that name so long as that party acted upon the principles with which they set out; but since they abandoned them, I am ready to join any party, careless of its name, advocating true democratic republican principles, such as I have ever adhered to. When I learned my principles of democracy, that party was in favor of a cheap and economical Government, and we turned Mr. Adams out for expending $13,000,000 per annum. Mr. Van Buren, the leader of the present dominant party, has increased the expenses of Government from 13,000,000 to 39,000,000 per annum. It was then considered dangerous and anti-republican for public officers to interfere with elections. It is now made a part of their duty, and the present democratic Chief Magistrate has the glory of having been elected by the personal influence and official dictation of the highest officer in the Government. When I belonged to that party, every public officer was a freeman—could vote, speak, and act independently—and was considered a servant of the Public, governed by and acting under the authority of law, which made every one a check upon the others, from the highest to the lowest, and all guardians of the People's rights; but now, they are regarded as mere dependants of Government, to do the bidding of the President, and are required to act as a unit, or be dismissed, disgraced, and denounced as refractory subordinates; which policy has removed all those checks and balances that have heretofore so effectually secured the public interest. Such policy must soon reduce the public officer to the condition of an abject palace slave. The law and Constitution, as construed by the courts, was then held sacred by all, and considered, by the Democrats especially, to be the main bulwark of our liberties, and their strict observance as the best protection of the weak and poor from the oppression of the arbitrary and the rich. The President, claiming to be the great head of the Democratic party, has advised and fully sanctioned the doctrine of his predecessor, in administering the laws according to his own judgment, and violates them and the Constitution whenever they stand in the way of his ambitious grasp after power. The freedom of Congress and the freedom of the press were then considered by that party as the great palladiums of our liberty. Its leaders do not now hesitate to bribe and corrupt both by the most shameful and barefaced bestowment of high public offices upon Members of Congress and editors of newspapers, to an extent never known before in our country, for the manifest purposes of rewarding their servility in obtaining support for the party.

Allow me, gentlemen, in conclusion, to offer the following sentiment, believing it will be acceptable to all those who desire reform of the present abuse of Government:

HENRY CLAY—The best hope of his country. He knows her true interests, and has the honesty and firmness to maintain them.

Served Right.—In Zanesville, Ohio, some months ago, a clergyman was called upon to marry a young couple, and he repaired to the house. The lady was present and all her friends, but the bridegroom did not appear, and the lady in great grief had to dismiss the whole party. Recently the same clergyman had a similar call, and all the parties were present, but when he came to the words "you take this man to be your wedded husband," the lady said very emphatically, "No; I never will marry him; he served me meanly six months ago, and now I have repaid him in his own coin." No entreaties could prevail upon her. It was the same lady who had been jilted, and she returned the compliment in a more decided and mortifying manner to the tender swain.

A Peculiar state of Mind.—A prisoner who had just received sentence for two years, before the Boston Municipal Court, thus addressed the judge:

"I think my sentence is peculiarly and unjustly severe, considering the comparative slight moral turpitude of my offence. What have I done more than to take fifteen dollars' worth of another man's property, when I was in a very peculiar state of mind? I do not rise however, to ask you to change my sentence, but only to express a hope that your official and mortal career may terminate before my sentence expires; and when your career does terminate, I hope you will go where Judge Jeffrey went before you, and he didn't go to Heaven by a d——d sight."

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM JERSEY.

TRENTON, (N. J.) Oct. 31, 1838.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Express.

As I informed you, after all the misrepresentations of the enemy, New Jersey has proved herself true to the country. She is Whig in every department of her Government.

The Governor and his privy Council have this afternoon examined all the official lists from the several counties and the result is a majority for the whole Whig Congressional ticket. The certificates have been given to the Whigs.

The following is the official result:

WHIG.		TORY.	
Aycrigg,	28,150	Dickerson,	27,951
Maxwell,	28,239	Vroom,	27,990
Randolph,	28,281	Force,	27,813
Stratton,	28,252	Ryall,	27,979
Halsted,	28,192	Cooper,	27,954
Yorke,	28,177	Kille,	27,924

IMPORTANT FROM PENNSYLVANIA!

Whig majority on Joint ballot in the Legislature!

We learn from the Philadelphia Sentinel (a Van Buren paper, and one particularly well informed on the subject of elections) that it is now pretty certain that the Whigs will have a majority on joint ballot in the Pennsylvania Legislature, whether the Whigs returned for Philadelphia county, and whose election is disputed, retain their seats or not. The error on this subject, which supposed the majority depended on the members from Philadelphia county, arose out of the general belief, both on the part of the Whigs and Loco Focos, that the latter had elected the Representative in Tioga county and their Senator in the Tioga and Venango district. It appears from the official returns that the Whigs have succeeded in both, and thus have an undoubted majority on joint ballot, which secures the election of a good Whig to the United States Senate!

So it seems that, after all, the Loco Focos have only made up in boasting about Pennsylvania what they have actually lost—considering, we suppose, their shouts as a good off-set for the loss of a U. S. Senator! Both parties, then, are well satisfied at the result—the Whigs ought not to complain. The adoption of the new Constitution in Pennsylvania which pares down the patronage of the Governor to less than a tenth of its former value, and gives to the Senate, now composed of a larger majority of Whigs, a controul over the Governor in the dispensation of the little patronage he still retains, has created great dissatisfaction among the Loco Focos, who in electing Porter to the Gubernatorial chair "have placed a barren sceptre in his hands."

Baltimore Chronicle.

Pennsylvania Governor.—The official returns for Governor are as follows:

Porter,	131,521
Ritner,	121,668
	9,853

But we should add, that the Whig majority of 1200 in the Northern Liberties, ought to come out of the above stated majority.

Increase of Voters.—The official returns of the Pennsylvania election for Governor show a most astonishing increase of voters. In 1835, in the contest between Messrs. Ritner, Wolf, and Muhlenberg, which, from its exciting character, called out all the legal voters of the State, the whole number of votes taken was 199,727. At the recent election there are returned as taken more than 250,000, an increase in three years nearly equal to the whole vote of Maryland. Well may the friends of Governor Ritner doubt the fairness of the election, when the returns themselves furnish such palpable evidences of fraud. A population equal to that of the whole State of Maryland added to the already thickly-settled State of Pennsylvania, in three years! The thing is incredible!

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

The Globe, to hide the enormities of its own party in the late elections in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, continues its diatribes about "Federal Frauds on the Right of Suffrage." It has been harping for a month upon the result in the third Congressional District of Illinois, and insists upon it, in spite of the official returns, that Douglass, the Loco Foco, is elected over Stuart, Whig. In reference to this forlon hope of the Globe, we have an extinguisher:

"The last Springfield Journal unequivocally contradicts the statement, upon the authority of Col. Field, Secretary of State. That gentleman says, that if all the votes were counted which Douglass' friends contended for, he would still be short 26 votes. The Loco Focos, as regards their prospects in this District, might as well hang up their fiddle."

As an offset to the lamentations of the Official, let the reader note the following astounding statement. The Whig Central Committee of Pennsylvania are investigating the frauds in that State, and are developing acts of the most glaring and outrageous character. The Columbia Courant says:

"It is asserted on good authority that they have already received accounts of fraud to the amount of SIX THOUSAND VOTES, and more are daily discovered. A gentleman writing from Westmoreland, or an adjoining county, says that they have discovered sixteen hundred illegal votes that were polled in two or three counties, and that the investigation is still going on, and they know not where it will end. It is urgently recommended that no man give up any bets until a fair and thorough investigation is had. If then, all proves fair and honorable, no man will withhold any money he may have lost. The Loco Focos cannot complain of that course if, as they say, every thing is fair and honorable. We have no doubt that the result will show that Joseph Ritner has a large majority of the legal votes of Pennsylvania, and that according to the true intent of her constitution he is Governor, and should be considered as such, until the investigation has determined him to be otherwise. We hope that every friend of Joseph Ritner and the supremacy of the laws will do all in their power to ferret out these abuses—there is abundant work for all lovers of order in this field."

We have not heard whether Berks was included in the examination, but this striking fact is enough to show that a wholesale fraud was perpetrated in that county:—The whole number of votes taken in, was TEN THOUSAND AND FORTY, whilst there were less than NINE THOUSAND TAXABLE INHABITANTS!

We heartily concur with the Richmond Whig in the following correct principles:—

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

We are glad to see that several of the Whig papers have taken decided ground against the attempt to exclude votes on account of mere informality. We have already stated our dissent from the practice, and our hope that no Whig in any quarter would avail himself of any advantage acquired by an exclusion of returns. The [illegible] cause, based on principle, and a just respect [illegible] rights of all classes and parties, needs no [illegible] accident or trick of any kind. Let such [illegible] vantages be left to our adversaries, and let [illegible] a remedy in the sober reflection and [illegible] justice of the people themselves.

That gross and abominable fraud[illegible] practised in the late elections in Pennsylvania [illegible] New Jersey, no reasonable man can doubt. [illegible] that the Whigs have suffered by it, is as plain [illegible] noon-day. But it is for the very reason [illegible] wrong has been perpetrated against us, that [illegible] should be the more tenacious that none be [illegible] in our behalf. If Mr. Ingersoll comes into [illegible] gress with a return that excludes several thousand [illegible] voters, let us await the decision of the House [illegible] upon that very democratic proceeding; and if [illegible] Whig candidates for the county of Philadelphia [illegible] scorn to take seats in the Legislature [illegible] them by the over-reaching and chicanery of [illegible] notorious political prostitute. Let the people [illegible] the people have its sway, no matter who [illegible] suffers; and let us leave to Time and Reason [illegible] correction of erroneous opinions, and the [illegible] tion of dangerous political dogmas.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

It is rarely we have had the opportunity [illegible] of approving emanations from the [illegible] columns of the Enquirer, so deeply [illegible] print been imbued with "the [illegible] party." But the late election [illegible] Pennsylvania and New Jersey have [illegible] the moral sense of the editor, as they [illegible] that of every man not entirely dead [illegible] impulses of justice and right—and [illegible] given vent to sentiments which are [illegible] honorable, and to views which are [illegible] and sensible. We quote a few [illegible]

"What a reflection upon the excesses [illegible] spirit! Such a practice is an attack [illegible] fundamental principle of our free institutions. [illegible] The corruption of the elective franchise [illegible] very foundation of Republican government [illegible] much better would it be to lose an election [illegible] to carry it by such means! The triumph [illegible] man and of no party, can compensate for [illegible] attack upon the right of suffrage, and [illegible] character of the Republic

"It behooves every friend of freedom to [illegible] his voice and his hand against such abuses. [illegible] the duty of the Legislature of every State [illegible] such charges have been made, to investigate [illegible] in the strictest manner, and apply the [illegible] correctives which their Constitution will [illegible] It is the duty of Congress also, not only to [illegible] the poll, but to scrutinize every case with [illegible] most attention—to clear their own body of [illegible] person who has been wrongfully returned, [illegible] interpose such guards as their constitutional [illegible] thority confers, to arrest the repetition of [illegible] outrageous abuses.

"But we very much doubt whether any [illegible] remedy can be found short of abolishing the [illegible] ballot system. The VIVA VOCE plan, which [illegible] names of the voters duly registered appears [illegible] their vote, brings each voter face to face with [illegible] officer and the public—enables the officer [illegible] only at the time of offering the vote, to [illegible] better of his qualifications, but enables bystanders [illegible] dates to judge afterwards better, and [illegible] validity of every vote. It thus cuts off [illegible] sources of fraud which arise from the ballot [illegible] But it has this most salutary effect upon the [illegible] himself—It causes him to give in his vote [illegible] more spirit, and thus increases, by the exercise [illegible] it, the independence of the citizen and [illegible] country. Our Northern brethren [illegible] dopt at once the wise provision of our [illegible] Constitution:

"'In all elections in this Commonwealth [illegible] office or place of trust, honor or profit, the [illegible] shall be given ORALLY, or VIVA VOCE, AND [illegible] BY BALLOT.'"

The way the thing was done in Ohio.—A letter from Dr. Duncan, the Administration Congressman from the Cincinnati district, was privately circulated among the Abolition voters. This letter denounces slavery, as producing "crime, fraud, robbery, murder and death."

Speaking of the slave States, he says:

"The anger of God, and the vengeance [illegible] ven seems to rest upon every thing upon which you can cast your eyes. Every prospect [illegible] to be withered and wilted by the frown and [illegible] approbation of avenging justice and [illegible] manity. In short, almost every institution, [illegible] prosperity, public and private, seems to be [illegible] ening and dying from the corrupting and [illegible] ing effects of slavery. But the curse [illegible] head of those who sustain such an institution."

"There is no man living, perhaps, who [illegible] deadly hostile to slavery than I am. My [illegible] —my education—the circumstances that [illegible] rounded me through life, together with my [illegible] ples of what I believe to constitute the [illegible] political rights of man—all conspire to [illegible] abhor it as one of the greatest evils that [illegible] the face of the earth. Yes, greater in [illegible] effects and corrupting tendencies than [illegible] *human evils put together.* It is not only [illegible] and political evil within itself, or [illegible] *the darkest and most damning character*, but [illegible] its bearings and effects calculated to [illegible] most fatal effects on both the moral and [illegible] institutions of our country. *It is on and [illegible] does now, and will in all time to come [illegible] involve in it, as well in its present [illegible] its future operations, crime, fraud, theft, [illegible] murder, and death.*"

This had its effect amongst the Abolitionists, and the papers of the fanatical [illegible] now rejoicing at THEIR victory!

[This is the Dr. Duncan whose [illegible] speech in reply to Mr. Bond has been [illegible] lished and printed in the Van Buren [illegible] from one end of the country to the [illegible] He is of course one of the most [illegible] going friends of Van Buren.]

Maxims of Bishop Middleton.—[illegible] vere against discouragements.—Keep [illegible] temper.—Employ your leisure in [illegible] always have some work on hand.—Be [illegible] tual and methodical in business, and [illegible] procrastinate.—Never be in a hurry.—[illegible] serve self-possession, and do not be [illegible] out of conviction.—Rise early, and [illegible] economist of time.—Maintain dignity, [illegible] out the appearance of pride; manifest [illegible] something with every body, and every [illegible] with some. Be guarded in discourse, [illegible] tentive and slow to speak.—Never [illegible] esce in immoral or pernicious opinions. [illegible] Be not forward to assign reasons to those [illegible] have no right to ask.—Think nothing [illegible] duct unimportant and indifferent.—[illegible] set, than follow example.—Practice [illegible] temperance: and in all your transactions [illegible] remember the final account.

Extract of a letter received in Charleston, [illegible]

"HAMBURG, S. C., Oct. [illegible]

Respecting the crop, I think, as I said [illegible] it will in all, be an average one. Virginia [illegible] and South Carolina, will be short, and [illegible] Georgia; but the South-Western States, [illegible] sure, more than make up the deficiency. [illegible] no confidence in present prices; but even [illegible] Charleston and Savannah markets continue [illegible] prove, ours will anticipate. McDuffie's [illegible] brought 14 cts. in Savannah."—*Courier.*

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next [illegible] eral Assembly of North Carolina, for the [illegible] sage of a Law authorising limited partnerships [illegible] this State.

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER.

We would invite the attention of our readers to the following circular, and ask them to contrast with it the daily declarations of the official organ of the administration and their press generally:—

"Paymaster General's Office,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8th, 1838.

Arrangements having been made with the U. States Bank to pay the Treasurer's drafts on a certain amount at different places, and on a certain probable the notes of that Bank will be receivable to claimants, and in some cases convenient than specie; you will, should you deem on that Bank or its agents, make as of your payments by check as you can, will give the receiver the option of taking or specie; and the department has no ob- to your using the paper of that Bank in ALL payments, so far as it can be done legally.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
N. TOWSON, P. M. G.

There is a precious confession indeed. It is a direct, palpable admission that all have said and written against Bank in general, and the Bills of the Bank United States in particular, was but tissue of LIES from the beginning to end, intended to deceive and mislead the ple. Here is evidence from the Administration itself, that Bank Bills are quite acceptable" and in many cases far convenient than specie."

Armed yet with this knowledge of the value Bank Bills, and this admission of their par value and convenience to Specie, are daily told that specie is the only currency—that all connexion be- Banks and the Government must be closed—and that Sub-Treasuries are necessary for the safety of the Government and the convenience of the people. Under false plea our sound and equal currency best that ever existed in any country the face of the Globe—has been destroyed, in its place we have such government as the following which was hawked through Wall Street on Monday for a pur- and finally sold at 4 per cent. dis-

$375.

ISSUED ON TREASURY WARRANT, No. 82.
TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. Washington, 5th October, 1838.

At sight pay to the order of———
Thousand Dollars———

JOHN CAMPBELL.
Treasurer of the United States.

3373 Registered Oct. 5, 1838.

$1,000.

T. J. SMITH,
Register of the Treasury.

Jackson, Public Monies, Washington, Miss.

The Paymaster General's Circular.—The National Gazette makes the following remarks on this subject:—

"We publish with great gratification the circular. Few things have given more satisfaction to the whole community, by whom it is justly regarded as evidence that all hostility has ceased between the Government and the bank, and that they are now working cordially for the restoration of the currency. While, on the one hand, it is honorable to the bank to have this testimonial borne to it by high credit, it is not less worthy of commendation to see the Government, disregarding mere party prejudices, do what they think useful to the public service, and eminently beneficial to the community at large. Instead of transporting, at great expense and risk, large masses of specie to the remote corners of the Union, to be brought back to the commercial cities by the current of trade at a like expense and risk, the Government adopts the natural course of sending notes, always convertible into specie when wanted, and more convenient to the public creditor. In this way every dollar of the specie of the Bank of the U. States saves a drain upon the commercial cities of an equal amount of specie, and most effectually aids the country in its efforts to a universal resumption of specie payments.

Dinner to Mr. Prentiss.—On returning home from Congress, the Hon. S. S. Prentiss, of Mississippi, received from his constituents and fellow-townsmen of Vicksburg a well-merited testimonial of their approbation in a public dinner, of which the Vicksburg Register of the 9th instant gives the following account:

FROM THE VICKSBURG REGISTER.

Saturday last having been the day designated for the purpose of receiving our distinguished Representative with the hospitalities of the city on his return home from the indefatigable discharge of the arduous duties of a protracted session of Congress, a large number of citizens assembled at Adolph's brick warehouse on Washington street, at 4 o'clock, where a dinner was provided. It was a fine feast—but no matter—it was the "feast of reason and flow of soul" that we went there for. After the cloth was removed, the regular toasts, which were ushered with a toast in honor of the guest of the day, were drank with great applause. The President of the day, Wm. A. Lake, Esq. prefaced this toast with some spirited and appropriate remarks; and, as soon as the cheering had subsided, Mr. Prentiss arose and commenced a speech, in which, with his usual felicity, he kept the assembled crowd spell bound during the whole of the hours which were occupied in its delivery. Occasionally, the enthusiasm of his hearers overstepped the bounds of moderation, and loud huzzas rang through the hall. The argument was convincing, and its effects was visible in every countenance. We have rarely seen stronger emotions excited. He commenced upon the Sub-Treasury scheme, and handled *Southern agitators* with gloves. His wit amused, his satire stung, and his fertile illustration elucidated the argument in the happiest manner. When he alluded to the dissolution of the Union—the fact that there were "some things we could not divide," and asked how we could divide the memory of Bunker Hill and Washington, and what share of the bones of our forefathers who fell in the battles of the Revolution would fall to Mississippi, and what share of that portrait of "Old Washington" which hangs in the Capitol, you could see many a freeman nerved anew, and the patriot tear glittering in many an eye. Take it all in all, it was a rich scene and a happy effort. At the close, Mr. Prentiss announced his determination not to become a candidate for re-election amid the general cry of "No! no! no!" He gave a succinct account of his course in Congress, vindicatee his opinions and votes, and gave some of his reasons against the Sub-Treasury system; but treated his opponents throughout with the courtesy and kindness due from one Representative.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 7, 1838.

Cotton.—Sales in this place at 10 to 11¼
At Charleston sales of last week about 3600 bales, at 9 to 14 cents, of which 2247 were at 13¾. At Augusta, the arrivals by wagons amount to about 300 bales per day, and sales from 11 to 13 cents, principally 12 to 12½—a decline of ¼ c. At Columbia 9 to 13¼. At Columbus, Geo. 10 to 11.

The Cape Fear continues in good boatable order.

The Internal Improvement Convention.—We take occasion to remind our readers in the county, that the meeting to appoint Delegates to the Convention at Raleigh on the 2d Monday of December next, will be held at the Court House in this town on Monday next, the 12th inst., (being the first day of Superior Court,) at 1 o'clock, P. M.

We hope that it is not necessary to remind our readers, either in town or county, of the great interests they have at stake, the success of which may be either consummated or destroyed by present neglect. They cannot be ignorant, that upon the events of the ensuing few months will depend the destiny of Fayetteville. If it be doomed to a few more years of inactivity in the march of improvement, whilst its neighbors in all directions are active, it needs no prophet to tell what must be its fate. Let the people, then, come forward on Monday next, and by appointing a strong Delegation to the Convention, manifest their zeal in the cause of the State, in general, and of their portion of the State, in particular.

We rejoice to see that New Hanover, Craven, and Brunswick Counties have appointed able Delegations to the Convention.

The meeting at Wilmington was held at the Court House on Wednesday evening last, Dr. Thos. H. Wright in the Chair and Alex'r McRae, Esq. Secretary. Resolutions approving of the Convention were offered by Jeremiah Lippitt, Esq. and adopted, and the following Delegates were chosen, viz:

Wm. B. Meares, John Hill, A. Anderson, A. Lazarus, James Kerr, P. K. Dickinson, N. N. Nixon, L. H. Marsteller, Major Walter Gwynn, Jeremiah Lippitt, Wm. C. Lord, Joshua James, E. P. Hall, John A. Taylor, R. W. Brown and J. C. Devane.

In addition to the above, the following proceedings took place:—

Resolved, That Dr. John Hill, J. Lippitt, and Wm. C Lord be a committee to prepare, publish and cause to be presented to our State Legislature at its approaching session, a memorial asking for the passage of a law authorizing limited co-partnerships; and that our delegates to the Internal Improvement Convention at Raleigh, be requested to bring the subject of this resolution before the said Convention.

On motion of J. G. Wright,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to MENTOR, a distinguished writer in the Raleigh Standard, for his able, sound and patriotic papers on Internal Improvement, and for his unwearied exertions in endeavoring to arouse the citizens of North Carolina to a proper understanding and appreciation of the benefits that must result from the prosecution of a general system of Internal Improvement.—Unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to send a copy of this resolution to the Editor of the Standard for publication.

The following resolution was introduced by A. McRae, and adopted:

Resolved, That W. Gwynn, C. D. Ellis, Alexander McRae, J. P. Brown, W. A. Wright, and L. H. Marsteller, be a committee to examine the river and report upon its condition.

Resolved, That Jeremiah Lippitt, John McRae, R. W. Brown, H. R. Savage and Wm C. Lord, be a committee to collect such statistical information in reference to the trade, commerce, resources and capabilities of Wilmington as may be necessary to enable the delegates from this meeting to make a correct report on these subjects to the Convention to be holden in Raleigh.

The meeting in Craven took place at Newbern on the 26th ult., John T. Lane, Esq. in the Chair, and H. W. Latimer Secretary. Tho. P. Burgwyn, Esq. offered resolutions approving of the Convention, and of a liberal system of Internal Improvements, and requesting their Senator and Commoners in the Legislature "to promote such works as have for their object and end the general good of the whole State." The following Delegates to the Convention were appointed, viz: Hon. Wm. Gaston, Hon. J. R. Donnell, Col. Samuel S. Biddle, Samuel Hyman, Wm. B. Wadsworth, Robert G. Moore, and Thos. P. Burgwyn.

The Delegates appointed by Brunswick County are Dr. F. J. Hill, Samuel Frink, B. R. Locke, W. R. Hall, H. Watters, A. Bryant and Samuel Potter.

In addition to these meetings already held, we observe notices for meetings in Chatham, Randolph and Rutherford, to be held during this week and the next.

Trade and Commerce of N. Carolina.—It is with much pleasure that we find the following correct and patriotic views in the Salisbury Watchman of Saturday last. It will be recollected that the Editor of the Watchman is a member of the Legislature, and we may hope that he will entitle himself to credit for an effort to "wake up" that body to a consideration of the true interests of North Carolina:—

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

The Port of Wilmington is every day growing in importance. Its advantages appear to have been heretofore overlooked.—We have the important fact on the very best authority, stated to the Convention at Greensborough, in last July, that *the tonnage cleared from the Port of Wilmington is greater than that cleared from either Norfolk or Richmond.* Mr. Lord's Report to that body states the

Tonnage cleared from Wilmington for the year preceding 30th of Sept. 1837, at	29,529
" " of Norfolk for the same time,	24,993
" " Richmond, same time,	17,580

This document also states the tonnage entered into North Carolina as exceeding that of Virginia by 2000 and a fraction over. We have heretofore taken it for granted, that because vessels of the largest size cannot get up to Wilmington, that there was no Port in the State worth improving. Now it is a singular fact, that in this respect Wilmington is equal to Savannah and Mobile, and superior to New Orleans. In the same way has the Cape Fear River been most strangely underrated. This has happened in a great degree from listening to the impatient clamors of the merchants of the interior, who always bring on their Fall supply of goods at a period when all our Southern water courses are down, and who, if they happen to miss the expected sale of a single County Court, issue an anathema to every customer, against the River.

These maledictions are so earnest, and repeated to so many, that the Cape Fear has got the name of a *wet weather stream.* Now the truth is, that its navigation is less obstructed from this cause, than that of any river South of it. It is less so from drought than most of the Northern Rivers are from ice. It is a paltry excuse, to say, that our advantages are unworthy of improvement. If we had no harbor we ought to do as the Romans did at Ostia, *make one.* If we had no river we ought to make a canal or a rail road, as many of our sister states have done. But we have immense advantages already, which only want a liberal application of art, to render them sources of wealth and honor. Circumstances such as the above, with alacrity in our neighbors to turn them to their advantage, are daily making us tributaries to them, and daily making us *less able to assert our independence.* Two years more of apathy on our part, and activity on the part of Virginia and South Carolina, may fix our destinies for ever. We have been long convinced that the Port of Wilmington is the only cheap and easy point of escape from the threatened state of dependence and inferiority. Will our next Legislature come to the rescue at once? Will they say we must sleep on for two years more? If so, can they tell us when we are ever to wake up. It will be too late to make a stir, when all our trade is gone to other ports, and our energies gone to the far west. We shall then rub our eyes, and—*go to sleep again.*

The Raleigh Register.—We are reminded by the last Register, that this sterling print has entered the 40th year of its existence, and has celebrated its birth-day by treating its patrons to a new coat. In other words, it is printed on paper of a beautiful quality, instead of the inferior article it has heretofore used. Long may it flourish, the advocate of correct principles, not less than the model of good manners.

Canada.—The troubles brewing on the Canada frontier have not escaped the notice of the British authorities. Lieut. Gov. Arthur has issued a Proclamation calling for volunteers from among the people, in consequence of certain information of "an extensive conspiracy of numerous unprincipled and rapacious inhabitants of the neighboring friendly States." He says he has heretofore forborne to call out the people, in consequence of the manifestation of the most friendly disposition on the part of the government of the U. States towards Great Britain; but that the time is now come when it would be unjust to risk the failure of the U. States to preserve peaceable relations towards the colonies.

We trust that our government will not be behind that of Canada in doing what it can to put down this renewed effort to disturb the peace of the United States and Great Britain.

Alabama.—The Alabama papers state positively that a majority of the Legislature recently elected, is opposed to the Sub-Treasury. The majority against it in the House is 10 or 12, whilst in the Senate, the majority in its favor is 2.

The New Jersey Election Frauds.—An instance of the deplorable state of morals in New Jersey, as exhibited in the corruptions practised at the late elections, has just fallen under our notice. It appears that the officers of the election in Saddle River Township, Bergen County, returned only 24 votes as given at that poll for the Whig candidates for Congress. This small number astonished the Whigs, who instituted an inquiry, which resulted in 32 persons, (whose names are given,) going before a magistrate and solemnly making oath, that they each and all voted the entire Whig ticket at that poll on that occasion! How many more there may have been whose votes were thus suppressed, or how many votes which were never given, may have been added to the Van Buren Ticket, is yet a matter of doubt.

This is corruption which must shock all honest men, of all parties. That sworn officers, charged with one of the most solemn duties which can be confined to man,—that of preserving the purity of the elective franchise, and involving in its violation the very existence of liberty and good government,—should be found capable of such a fraud, is an awful sign of the times. Shall we not find the voice of the press, of all parties, raised in condemnation of this gross outrage?

Arkansas.—Full returns have not been received, but enough to render it certain that Judge Cross, the Administration candidate, is elected to Congress. He professes, however, to be opposed to the Sub-Treasury, and in favor of a "peculiar system" of deposites.

Gov. Ritner has issued his proclamation declaring who were elected members of Congress for Pennsylvania at the late election, and among them is Charles Naylor. This settles Mr. Charles Jared Ingersoll.

Arrival of Specie.—Half a million of Dollars in specie, part of the loan negotiated by Gen. Hamilton for the State of South Carolina, has arrived at Charleston from London. It will form part of the Capital of the South Western Rail Road Bank, which will soon be in operation.

We are indebted to a young friend at the University for a very neat pamphlet copy of the Address of Charles Manly, Esq. before the Alumni and Senior Class of the University, on the day preceding the late Commencement. We have read this address with much pleasure, and feel inclined to gratify our readers with an extract or two. The first is the following just tribute to the memory of the late excellent President CALDWELL:—

"Where is now that venerable form, that dignified brow, that parental voice, that once pervaded this whole community? He, who in early life came into the Institution, nourished her infancy, invigorated her manhood, and who adhered to her with unfaultering tenderness and fidelity, in the darkest hour of her penury and affliction? Where is now that great Apostle, who illuminated the sacred fires of science, and adorned her beauties?—Where the revered and faithful instructer, whose zealous and untiring care it was, to instil into our minds the wisdom of this world, and to teach us the way to Heaven? The nothingness of this world's greatness, points to yonder monument, beneath whose humble piles his venerated bones repose. Go there, and learn from the distinctive lines, of the character of JOSEPH CALDWELL; to imitate his energy, his quickness of decision, his promptitude in action, his perseverance in duty, his devoted patriotism, and exalted piety.

"Thither let us all repair and bedew his ashes with the tear of affection. Green be the sod and unfading its verdure, that rests upon that consecrated spot."

There are but few of our readers, we hope, who will dispute the correctness of the following views of the predominent characteristics of our people, and their injustice to the Indians:—

"I charge you, as you value your country's glory and national existence, strive to check her spirit of avarice and thirst for plunder. The restless spirit of our people is bent alone on wealth. The vast regions of our unexplored territory invite cupidity. Where do you find a man who regards himself as permanently settled? How few do you see occupying the homes and places of their fathers. Seduced by this passion, falsely called *enterprize*, you behold, on all sides, neighborhoods and families dispersed, the parental roof abandoned by our offspring ere they arrive at maturity; men cutting loose the tenderest associations; quitting the house they have built, the trees which they have planted, the fields which have nourished them, and which contain the ashes of their forefathers. These habits may impart vigor and boldness to the character of our people, but they are not calculated to give stability to public virtue.

"When wealth comes to be regarded as the chief good, and virtuous poverty to be despised, the moral sense of the community is infected, and they soon become the prey of their own licentiousness and vice. What but this thirst for plunder and contempt of national character, impels our government in her Indian policy? Why are these poor houseless savages hunted down like wild beasts, butchered in their hammocks, or driven by the unrighteous arm of power from their home and their country? Compelled to submit to arbitrary stipulations, falsely called treaties, on the one hand, and on the other, *betrayed and kidnapped by violations of the nation's flag.* See their Osceolas, too proud to submit, too brave to be conquered, entrapped by the perfidious display of a Flag of Truce, and doomed to languish and die; not in chivalrous strife, with steel to steel, but the tardy and ignominious death of captive slaves. Who will not blush when he dispassionately reads this dark page of his country's degradation.—Who would not see the lagoons and morasses and swamps of the Seminoles, struck from creation's map, rather than behold the "*star spangled banner,*" our national ægis, thus tarnished and desecrated? And why all this? Because the *white man wants their land.* Look to the Cherokees. For many years the benevolent policy of this government, pursuing the suggestions of our illustrious Washington, was employed in the laudable and pious task of civilizing these savages. Implements of husbandry and of the mechanic arts were furnished them; schools established, and the blessings of christian light and truth patronized and sent to them: and now, amidst the successful tide of these experiments, their institutions are to be broken up, their fields and altars sacked, the cup of civilization, as soon as tasted, snatched from their lips, and they doomed to lapse again into hordes of wandering barbarians:

"* * * * The shrill trump,
"The spirit stirring drum, the ear piercing fife,
"The pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war"

have lately burst upon the astonished head of our own quiet State. Yes: Even old North Carolina snuffs the tainted breeze. And although living with this people in unbroken amity, she, too, is called upon by the General Government to pollute her hands with this unhallowed work of robbery and murder. They have long lived within our borders, unfelt and unseen. Our citizens, east of the Alleghany, barely knew, until recently, that we even possessed such a population.

"One of their chiefs, being lately asked by the gallant officer of our army, charged with the execution of this order, whether they intended to resist their removal, replied: "We shall interpose no barrier. We will shed not one drop of blood. But not a Cherokee will go unless tied and dragged by cords and chains." What a spectacle do we exhibit to the civilized world? A great and powerful nation; the boasted asylum of the persecuted and distressed, the nursing mother *of law and of equal rights,* pouring out her treasures and her armies, to expatriate this poor remnant of the children of the forest.

"And for what? Because we want their land.

"Well may they swear eternal vengeance; and even the stones of their deserted wigwams rise and mutiny.—'Tis a national sin; a stain upon our country's honor.

"The Almighty possesses no attribute that can take part with us in such a controversy; the Great Spirit, without whose knowledge not a sparrow falls to the ground, and who feedr the hungry ravens when they cry, will, it is to be feared, avenge the wrongs of these oppressed people, and sooner or later, hurl his heaviest thunderbolts

"* * * * * * * Against
"The deep damnation of their taking off—"

"I make no allusion here to party politics. These remarks cannot be legitimately applied to either of the great political parties of this nation. They are not divided by this question.

"Stand forth, then, my friends, and rebuke this spirit of avarice and rapine.

"Strive to preserve our national character; to fill our councils with enlightened patriotism, and our public offices with *gentlemen.*

"Despise the demagogue, whether he call himself democrat or federalist, whig or tory, conservative or loco foco. Let talent and virtue, and merit, be the passport to power and place and not boisterous huzzahs, in praise of some successful party Chief.

Charles G. Shepard, Esq.—The "Newbern Spectator" mentions a rumor, that this gentleman, who represents that District in Congress, has changed his opinion concerning Mr. Van Buren's leading measure, the Sub Treasury, and is now in favor of it. We are glad to state, from what we deem competent authority, that the rumor is wholly unfounded, and that Mr. Shepard is now, as he uniformly has been, opposed to this "untried expedient."—*Raleigh Register.*

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

We take pride and pleasure in publishing the annexed proceedings:

TOWN MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of the County of New Hanover and Town of Wilmington was held in the Court House in said town, 31st October, 1838. The meeting was called to order, and Thos. H. Wright, Esq. appointed Chairman, and J. A. Lillington, Secretary.

On motion of R. H. Cowan, Esq.,

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of five persons, respectfully to invite the members of the General Assembly, the Governor and Council, and the Board of Internal Improvement, to visit this Town via the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to partake of the hospitality of the citizens, and that the said committee be authorised to make suitable arrangements for their reception.

The following committee was then appointed by the Chair, viz: R. H. Cowan, W. B. Meares, L. H. Marsteller, John McRae, and John Hill, Esquires.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Advertiser.

J. A. LILLINGTON, Sec'y.

Duellists.—Two seconds in a duel at Wimbleton, England, have been tried and found guilty of wilful murder. Their lives will be spared, the sentence of death having been mitigated to imprisonment for a number of years. A few such examples would effectually eradicate this fashionable crime.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, October 24.

"Our Cotton Manufactures commenced with one mill—two thousand spindles, capital $60,000—12 years since; another followed in about four years, capital $100,000—two thousand spindles, each of these has increased by doubling their number of spindles, and the first increased its capital $60,000 more, and the other $90,000; their profits up to this time have been about 20 per cent. a year. Three years since another mill was erected with four thousand spindles—to which is added a paper mill, capital $230,000. In the course of the present year, two others have been erected, each with a capital of $150,000, and running 4,000 spindles—and there is now a water power taken by a party of gentlemen on speculation at $30,000, only land enough allotted for the necessary buildings, gardens, &c. for the operatives, two miles from Petersburg. The cloth goes off well, and there is every appearance of the business thriving. Before engaging in the stock, I satisfied myself by corresponding with wealthy manufacturers in the North—that we had great advantages over them. In the first place, their fuel account to keep the water wheel from freezing, is equal to our fuel account and water rent. In the second place, from freezing they are scarce of water during the winter 3d. They have to pay interest upon their stock of cotton laid in in November to last the winter, and then to pay interest upon the expenses necessary to make it into cloth. 4thly. The ports being frozen up, they cannot seek a market, although the goods may be high. 5thly. These causes necessarily increase the amount of capital, and thereby diminish the profits. I believe this sufficient to convince you that manufactures must thrive here.

"I have known several persons sacrifice their property for the want of knowledge. Indeed, the $30,000 water power mentioned above, was, with 700 acres of land, sold for $7,000 last year.

More Petersburg Enterprize.—The Intelligencer of yesterday says: "Our readers will perceive, by an advertisement in to-day's paper, that Books are to be opened for subscription to the Appomattox Manufacturing Company. This will, no doubt, afford an excellent opportunity for the profitable investment of money.—The company possesses an excellent site for the location of the Factory, and a water power which will be sufficient to run from 50 to 100,000 Spindles."

FAYETTEVILLE, November 3, 1838.

A meeting of Engine Company No. 2, was held this Evening according to adjournment. The Captain being absent, Lieut. Blake was called to the Chair, the meeting being duly organized, (a quorum present,) for the transaction of business, the Election of Officers (until the 19th of January 1838,) was taken up, which resulted in the choice of

WARREN PRIOR, as Captain.
ISHAM BLAKE, 1st. Lieutenant.
LUTHER R. CLARK, 2d. do.
DAVID R. BELL, 3d. do.
C. J. ORRELL, Sec'y and Treas'r.

It was then resolved, that the different Committees be appointed by the Chair; whereupon the following were submitted:

L. R. Clark, A. B. Somers, and E. Bishop, on Engine and Hose:

W. Prior, C. J. Orrell, Daniel Johnson, on Accounts.

A. B. Somers, D. R. Bell, L. R. Clark, on Repairs.

W. Prior, Daniel Johnson, Jereh. Walton, on Fines.

W. Prior, I. Blake, L. R. Clark, D. R. Bell, C. J. Orrell, on Applications.

On motion, *Resolved*, That this Company meet on the 1st Saturday in each and every month, instead of the 2d, for exercise of the Engine, &c.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the town papers.

ISHAM BLAKE, Chairman.
C. J. ORRELL, Secretary.

DIED,

In Pittsborough, on Thursday last, of croup, MARY, infant daughter of Frederick J. Swann, Esq. aged about 18 months.

In Franklin county, on the 17th instant, Col JEREMIAH PERRY, in the 77th year of his age.

In Wilkes county, on the 1st of October, Mrs. DIANAH MARTIN, consort of Col Jno. Martin, Jun., in the 50th year of his age.

In Ashe county, on the 27th July last, of Typus Fever, Mrs. NANCY BOWER, wife of Col. Geo. Bower, in the 33d year of her age.

In Augusta, Georgia, on the evening of the 27th instant, Mr. WILLIAM W. REID, a native of Fayetteville, North Carolina, but for the last three or four years a resident of that city.

At his residence, near Tallahassee, (Fla.) on the 4th instant, Major BENJAMIN CHAIRS, aged 53 years, a native of North Carolina, but removed to Georgia in early life, and from the latter State to Florida, upon its cession to the United States.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Nov. 1, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Glasgow, Seawell and Lady in tow, with full freight of Merchandize, for C. T. Haigh, E. W. Willkings, A. Graham, Jas. Hadlock, Jas. Martine, Boon, Caison & Co., T. S. Lutterloh, Nott & Starr, Taylor & Jessup, Geo. B. Atkins, H. L. Mayrover, Yarbrough & Ray, C. J. Orrell, E. J. Hale, Hart & Fuller, E. L. Winslow, J. W. Baker, Geo. McNeill, W. McIntyre, A. M. Campbell, E. J. & L. C. Clark, T. J. Curtis and F. J. Lilly, of this place; and Henry A. London, of Pittsborough.

Also, Nov. 2d, Henrietta Co's boat Diligence, with full load Salt, Iron, Castings, Sugar, Machinery, Dry Goods, &c., for Cook & Co., Hall & Johnson, T. S. Lutterloh, T. C. Blake, G. B. Atkins, J. Huske & Son, C. P. Mallett, Phœnix Factory, John McArn, Taylor & Jessup, E. W. Willkings, Boon, Caison & Co., C. T. Haigh, M. N. Leary, J. & J. Kyle, George McNeill, M. McPherson, and Joseph Baker, of this place; and for J. Cowles, R. Fish, T. Foster, Evans & Nettle, and J. & W. Horn, of the interior.

DEPARTED, Nov. 2d, Steamer Cotton Plant.

Also, on Monday last, boat Diligence, with Cotton, Feathers, Beeswax, Flour, &c.

Port of Wilmington.

From our Correspondent.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 5—*Noon.*

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 30,	Boat Nelson,	from	Fayetteville.
" "	Steamer N. Carolina,	from	Charleston.
" 31,	Schooner Levity,	from	Do.
" "	Brig American,	from	Newport, R. I.
Nov. 2,	Steamer N. Carolina,	from	Charleston.
" "	Brig Castile,	from	Boston.
" "	Schooner Rome,	from	Baltimore.
" 3,	St. Cotton Plant,	from	Fayetteville.
" "	Boat Lady of Lake,	from	Fayetteville.
" 4,	Steamer N. Carolina,	from	Charleston.
" 5,	" Eliza,	from	Do.
" "	Brig Emily Davis,	from	Philadelphia.
" "	Schooner Mail,	from	Do.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 29,	Steamer Gov. Dudley,	for	Charleston.
" "	Brig Pilgrim,	for	New York.
" 30,	Schr. Chas. E. Thorne,	for	Do.
" "	St. Cotton Plant, with boats Seawell, Lady & Glasgow in tow,	for	Fayetteville.
" "	Boat Post Boy,	for	Do.
" 31,	Steamer N. Carolina,	for	Charleston.
" "	Schooner America,	for	Do.
" "	Brig Tremont,	for	Barbadoes.
Nov. 1,	Boat Nelson,	for	Fayetteville.
" "	Steamer N. Carolina,	for	Charleston.
" "	Brig Tamer,	for	Barbadoes.
" 2,	Schooner Eliza Jane,	for	New York.
" 3,	Brig Despatch,	for	New York.
" 4,	" Pave,	for	St. Croix.

Cleared for Wilmington.—At Charleston, Oct. 29, schr. Levity. At New York, Oct. 26, schr. Intrepid. At Baltimore, Oct. 31, schr. Janus. At Philadelphia, Oct. 29, brig Emily Davis and schr. Mail. At New York, Oct. 31, brig Pandor; and, Nov. 3d, schr. St. Cloud.

Arrived from Wilmington.—Schr. Alfred E. Thorn, at New York, Oct. 31, 6 days.

The brig Franklin, Hitchcock, of Wilmington, was fallen in with by British brig Sophia, and carried into Nassau, with loss of sails, spars, &c.—The mate and one man dead.

The brig Francis, from St. Jago de Cuba, bound to Wilmington, N. C., 4 days out, put back in distress, having carried away head of main-mast, and did other damage. The brig went ashore, and was got off 12 hours after.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—NOVEMBER 7.

Brandy, peach,	$1	Molasses,	35 a 42
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	13 a 14	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	24	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	10 a 11½	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$2⅜ a $2½
Corn,	75 a 90	Tobacco, leaf,	5
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 15 a $1 20	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$8 a 8½	Wheat,	$1 25 a $1 35
Feathers,	43	Whiskey,	60 a 65
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, *Sattinets and Vestings.*

THE Subscriber has just received from New York a general assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, black and brown Goats' hair Camlet, Vesting, Silk Velvet, Bombazines, Trimmings, &c., of the best quality, which will be sold at a small advance.

He still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business, and those who favor him with their work shall have it done in a neat and fashionable style.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

November 7, 1838. 18 4w

D. B. ROBINSON & CO.

ARE now receiving and will keep constantly on hand, a good Stock of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Consisting in part of—

Prime Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGARS,
Rio and Java COFFEE,
Loaf and Lump Sugars,
Gunpowder and Imperial Teas,
Molasses, Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English bar, band and rod Iron,
Castings, Nails, Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Bale Rope & Cotton Bagging, Lead & Shot,
Sole and Harness Leather, Shoes,
10 casks and 20 boxes Cheese,
Cognac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Madeira and Teneriffe Wines,

All of which will be sold low for CASH or Country Produce.

Fayetteville, Nov. 6, 1838. 18 6w

NEW BOOKS & STATIONARY.

E. J. HALE has received the remainder of his extensive Stock of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, comprising a larger collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Poetical, School and Miscellaneous

BOOKS,

Fine Cutlery, Paper, Blank Books and other Stationary,

Than he has ever before had. Together with many books which it would occupy too much space to enumerate, the following may be found:

ANNUALS, &c.

The Religious Souvenir for 1839; The Gift for 1839; The Violet and the Keepsake; Lady's Album; Book of Flowers; Flora's Interpreter; Albums; a variety of beautifully bound volumes of Poems, &c.

NOVELS.

Duty and Inclination, by Miss L. E. Landon; Royston Gower, or the Days of King John; Oddities of London Life, by Paul Pry; The Yellow Plush Correspondence; Jorrock's Jaunts and Jollities; Marryatt's Novels; Bulwer's do; Sam Slick; Pickwick Papers; &c. &c.

TRAVELS.

Stevens's Incidents of Travel in Egypt, Arabia Petræa, and the Holy Land; also, his last work, Incidents of Travel in Greece, Turkey, Russia and Poland. The City of the Sultan, by Miss Pardoe; Morals and Manners, by Miss Martineau; The Poetry of Travelling, by Mrs. Gilman of Charleston; China, its State and Prospects, by W. H. Medhurst; Gleanings in Europe, by Cooper; The River and the Desert, by Miss Pardoe; Embassy to Cochin China, Siam and Muscat; Democracy in America, by De Tocqueville; Three Years in the Pacific; Capt. Ross's 2d Voyage in Search of a North West Passage; Paris and the Parisians, by Mrs. Trollope; Dr. Humphrey's Foreign Tour; Grund's America; Reminiscences of Spain; Spain Revisited; Ship and Shore, by Colton; Sketches of Paris, by an American; Power's Impressions of America; Temple's Travels in Peru; Smith and Dwight's Travels in Armenia; Parker's Tour to the Rocky Mountains; &c. &c.

☞ The list of Books will be continued in next week's Observer.

Mrs. Henderson

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that she has returned to her former residence on Maiden Lane, where she will be thankful for a continuance of the patronage she has so long enjoyed in this community, and for which she takes this occasion to return her sincere thanks.

November 3, 1838. 18-3wpd.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will offer at Private Sale, 260 acres of LAND, lying in the County of Robeson, situated 23 miles South of Fayetteville, and 6 miles West of Cape Fear River. Said Land is as well adapted to the growth of Corn and Cotton as any in this section of country. There is also a Dwelling House with Out Houses attached. It is very handy to Mr. Lloyd's Mills, and I have no doubt to any person desirous to embark in the Lumber and Timber business, the purchase of it might prove a money making speculation. A further description is unnecessary. Call and suit yourselves.

JOSEPH MUSSELWHITE.

October 27, 1838. 18-6w

☞ All persons indebted to me are earnestly requested to settle their accounts at the shortest notice, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

To Messrs. D. A. Cushman & Co., R. Kingsland & Co., D. & A. Wesson & Co., Spear & Patton, Smith, Wright, Lyon & Co., *Merchants of the City of New York:*

GENTLEMEN: Take notice that we having been arrested on a ca sa at the instance of D. A. Cushman & Co., of the City of New York, will appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, State of North Carolina, on the first Monday in December next, and then and there move to be permitted to take the oath of insolvency, made for the relief of honest debtors, and to be discharged from custody.

ENOCH S. JORDAN, and
ELIJAH SUGG,
Partners trading under the style and firm of Jordan & Sugg.

Montgomery C'ty, N. C., Nov. 2, 1838.—18tt.

To the Citizens of N. Carolina.

PETERS' VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

HAVE been so long renowned for the purposes mentioned beneath, that they are now justly held in the highest estimation even in the remotest regions into which the genius of American commerce has penetrated. The fact is best proved by the immense patronage that they enjoy in all directions; which patronage is increasing to such an extent that it is with great difficulty (as he superintends all the process of manufacture himself) that the proprietor can supply orders.

Certain persons instigated by their great success, have been so barefaced as to *counterfeit* Peters' Pills, and are endeavoring to palm their vicious compounds upon the public, in various parts of the world, as the *genuine article*, and thereby many valuable lives are jeopardized in order to put money in the pockets of a pack of atrocious villains!

In order to remedy this glaring and desperate imposition, the purchaser MUST take especial care to look for the fac simile of the proprietor's signature, which will be found on the colored wrapper pasted round each box of the real Peters' Pills. *The counterfeiting of which is direct felony*

Therefore, if purchasers will only pay attention to this, they will be safe from imposition, as Dr. Peters has offered, and again hereby offers A THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD for the apprehension of any person who *counterfeits his signature!!* a fact which has thus far, and may hereafter, deter any impostor from attempting so hazardous a speculation.

The following complaints are few of the many for the cure of which Dr. Peters' Pills are so widely celebrated, viz: Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Liver Complaint, Enlargement of the Spleen, or Fever Cake, Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion and Sourness of Stomach And in all the diseases peculiar to Females they will be found highly beneficial.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

☞ Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

October, 1838.

THE unparalleled reputation which Peters' Pills have acquired as a Medical Restorative, is the most unquestionable proof that can be given of their immense importance to the afflicted in almost every class of diseases. The number of letters received from patients recovered through their means is really prodigious, and the complaints which they have cured are almost as varied as they are numerous. But still there are some in which they are more especially beneficial than in others; and among those may be named the too often fatal complaints of the stomach and bowels, such as Cholic, Flatulence and Indigestions, for which they are not only a *certain* but an *immediate* cure.

It is well known that from the disarrangement of the stomach and bowels arise nine-tenths of all the maladies of adult and declining life; that this is the foundation of *flatulency, spasmodic pains, indigestion, loss of appetite, &c*, and that those in their turn give birth to DROPSY, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSUMPTION and HABITUAL LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, therefore Peters' Pills being the very best medicine which has ever been discovered for the incipient diseases of the intestines, are necessarily the surest preventives of those dreadful and also general disorders which embitter mature life and drag so many millions to untimely graves.

In speaking thus, Dr. Peters arrogates nothing to himself that has not been conceded by the public. He is no needy quack or unknown speculator, who comes before the world as his own herald and witness; but is placed in a responsibility of situation by the patronage which he has enjoyed for years, and which is increasing to an extent unprecedented in the annals of medicine, that makes him careful to assert nothing which is not borne out by the most infallible proof, and hence he does not fear to be put to the test in any thing which he has promised respecting his Pills.

Dr. Peters is most happy to be able to state, on the authority of a great number of regular Physicians, that wherever his vegetable Pills have been introduced, they have almost superseded the adoption of mercurial experiments, for their peculiar faculty in sweetening the blood, and stimulating it to expel all noxious juices, and in giving strength and tone to the nerves, prevents disease from acquiring that strength which must be got under, if at all, by dangerous remedies.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., Nor 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents

☞ Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Quacks and their destructive Nostrums.

THE united testimony of Physicians throughout the United States has fully proved the *fact* that PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are the only true Vegetable Pills which will stand the test of *Analization*. Hence the proprietor would most earnestly urge them to the notice of those who have been in the habit of using as *cathartics* or *aperients* the destructive and irritating QUACK PILLS so generally advertised, and which are at best but slow consumers of the vital functions and *murderous* agents even to the most hale. It is true, most of them produce a purgative effect, and sometimes transient relief, but in most cases they injure the digestive organs, and an habitual resort to them must terminate in confirmed dyspepsia.

It is true that *cathartic* and *aperient* medicines are often required, but the nicest discrimination should always be observed in the selection, and if this be done nothing injurious can result from their use.

To produce this much desired result, Dr. Peters has made it his study for several years, and feels proud to say he has at length succeeded far beyond his expectations. The object of his Pills are to supersede the necessity of a frequent recourse to injurious purgatives, and to offer a medicine *safe, certain* and *pleasant* in its operation.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

☞ Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills

ARE the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the public. They are extremely mild, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of head-ache, have been much benefitted, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by the use of these Pills. No family should be without them, as a portion, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy might be added.

☞ Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THE operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Colin McIver, a gentleman well known:

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 13, 1837.

Mr James Hadlock—Dear Sir: As I count myself one of those who have derived benefit from your vegetable sirup, I cheerfully add my testimony in favour of its efficacy.

For some years I had been subject, every winter, to a cough, which, so long as it continued, was attended with more or less pain in my throat; but, as I generally found it to yield, in a week or two, to some common and simple remedy, and a little careful nursing, it ordinarily gave me little or no uneasiness. In the winter, however, of 1836, this annual guest continued his visit rather longer than was usual; and the ordinary modes of dismissing him, which, in former instances, had been attended with uniform success, in this last instance, seemed entirely to fail. To drop the figure, my cough continued during the whole of the winter, and appeared so obstinately to resist the ordinary means used for its removal, that I began seriously to apprehend that my lungs were in danger. As a last resort, I made trial of your vegetable sirup; and I have the pleasure to state, that, under the Divine blessing, less than one bottle of it entirely removed my cough; and restored my lungs to their former healthful state.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours truly,
(11-6m) COLIN McIVER

SOUTHERN TONIC COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

BECKWITH'S PILLS. ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.
WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co., and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91-1Y-pd

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property of each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received.

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan,*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone,*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hays Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott,*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Willmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and all necessary particularity observed—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Stair, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N.C.* 96-tf.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

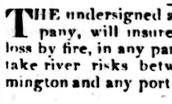
JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and shoul any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



OF four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838 14tf

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for *Cash*, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 brls. Tanners' Oil, *(Shore & Banks,)*
50 b'xes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15tf

NEW

WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such nducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf.

C. J. ORRELL, Agent for the sale of these Stones, has received the following testimonials:—

SAMPSON COUNTY, Sept. 20, 1838.

Mr. C. J. Orrell—Dear Sir: When I purchased from you, sometime since, a pair of *Cologne Mill Stones*, I promised to inform you (after giving them a fair trial) how they suited me. They have now been in use more than a year, and I take pleasure in saying that they *more than equal* the recommendation you gave me, and have entirely satisfied the hope I had of obtaining an *article of superior excellence*. If the publication of this letter will be of any service to you in the sale of them, you are at liberty to use it in that way; and I can, from experience, recommend them to the public.

With much respect I am, sir, yours, &c.,
DAVID DAWSON.

STONY GAP, Montgomery County, N. C., September 23, 1838.

Mr. C J. Orrell—Dear Sir: Enclosed I send you the small balance due for two pair of French Burr Mill Stones, purchased of you some time ago. I would say here that I have been engaged in the Milling, Grinding, and Mill-wright Business for twenty-six years past, and can say of truth, that I never have seen any Stones that proved as good for grinding Wheat as those above alluded to, which you say were manufactured in Baltimore by Messrs. Egenton & Morris.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
MICHAEL FESPERMAN.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838. 74-tf

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expires this day, by its own limitation. E. W. Willkings is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern. E. W. WILLKINGS.
R. C. BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838.

FOR SALE.

50 CASKS unslacked Thomastown LIME.
50 kegs fine and common WHITE LEAD, ground in Oil,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
3 do Paint Oil,
5 barrels Loaf and Lump Sugars,
100 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes,
Genuine Port Wine in bottles,
10 half barrels Pilot Bread.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

May 28, 1838. 95tf

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9

E. J. HALE

February 20.

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr.

December 26. E. J. HALE.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

J. I. BRYAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business;—and hopes by expeditious Sales and prompt returns, to merit patronage

Responsible references given.

Wilmington, June 23, 1838. 99 6m

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Thos. Sandford & Co is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said Firm will please present them to S. W. Tillinghast, who is fully authorized to settle the business of the concern.

THOS. SANDFORD,
SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.

Fayetteville, August 10, 1838

Notice.

MR. S. W. TILLINGHAST is fully authorized to use my name in the settlement of claims for or against the late firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

THOS. SANDFORD.

August 10, 1838.

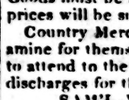
Further Notice.

SAMUEL W. TILLINGHAST, (late of the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.,) intending to carry on the business as Auctioneer, offers his services to his friends and the public in general in the transaction of the Auction and Commission Business.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 10, 1838 6tf

Lands and Mills for Sale.



THE Subscriber offers for Sale a tract of LAND, on Richland Swamp, Robeson County, containing upwards of TWO THOUSAND ACRES The improvements consist of a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, and all necessary Out Houses, a considerable quantity of cleared Land, and a Saw and Grist MILL, lately rebuilt It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing about the quality of this Land, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless satisfy themselves in this particular. It may, however, be confidently asserted to be as healthy a situation as can be found in this or any other part of the country During a residence of more than twenty years, with a numerous family, there has never been one solitary case of Fever, except in the remarkable Fall of 1827.

Also, 574 acres on Gum Swamp, on which is a Grist Mill, Cotton Gin, and about 70 acres cleared Land.

Also, about 6,000 acres unimproved Land, in several different tracts, lying in various parts of the County, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

A credit of one, two, and three years will be given if desired, and terms made easy and accommodating.

DUNCAN McALPIN.

September 4, 1838. 10 tf

P. S. I would also sell my interest in the Rockfish Mills, (formerly Williams's,) with or without 1,500 acres of heavily timbered Land, if application be made soon. Terms as above.

D. McA.

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Wm. S. Latta, August 31, 1838, for purposes therein mentioned, I offer for sale all his former

STOCK OF GOODS,

Together with other Real and Personal Property conveyed to me. The Goods are offered at Private Sale, at the Store lately occupied by him on Hay Street, until the 4th day of December next, when they will be closed at Auction. As the Goods must be finally sold in a short time, low prices will be submitted to.

Country Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves. I have engaged Mr. Latta to attend to the disposition of Goods, and grant discharges for the sales.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Trustee.

August 31, 1838. 9 3m

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Notice to Manufacturers.

THE Salem Manufacturing Company offer for sale a complete Pick and Lap Machine, made by Godwin Clark & Co, of Paterson, New Jersey. The Machine is one of the best finished that ever left that Shop, and can be recommended as equal if not superior to any of the kind ever brought to this country. A supply of extra brasses, pinions, &c., which are most perishable in the Machine, may also be had.

All those who are anxious to possess themselves of a superior article, at a very moderate price, will do well to make early application to

FR. FRIES, *Ag't S. M. Co.*

Salem, N. C., September 8, 1838. 12tf

Notice.

WE hereby constitute and appoint Mr. WARREN PRIOR our Agent and Attorney in fact, for the collection of all Notes and Accounts due the late Firm of Selph & Pyle, transferred to us for certain purposes, and which, if not paid by the 1st of January next, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection

FELLOWS, CARGILL & CO.

October 3, 1838. 13-tlJ

Pickwick Papers, &c.

THE Pickwick Papers, with plates, in one vol Also, the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Metropolis; Barnes' Notes on the Corinthians, a new work; Chalmers' Theology; Young Man's Guide; &c. &c. Received by

E. J. HALE

March 26.

Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H. LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

S. W. TILLINGHAST,

HAVING returned from his temporary residence on Green Street to the old Store of Thos Sandford & Co., on Hay Street, opposite the Hotel, renews the offer of his services to his friends and the public in the

AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS.

He has now on hand for sale—

430 sacks Liverpool Ground SALT,
1000 bushels Alum
30 bags Rio COFFEE, do,
10 do. old St. Domingo do,
3 hhds. SUGAR,
1 hhd New Orleans RUM,
10 barrels Tanners' OIL,
4 baskets Champagne WINE.

September 18, 1838.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in keeping to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public that his HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished, and the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

F. [illegible]

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain passengers, should any think proper to call. Baggage shall be removed to and from the Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Cumberland street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mr. [illegible], convenient to the Market and near the Stage Office.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838.

***The Charleston Courier and Observer will insert the above once a week for three months and send their accounts to this office for payment.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and [illegible] ets is such as to enable me to dispose of [illegible] to the best advantage. Where Lumber is to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when required.

O. G. PARKER.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837.

FOR SALE,

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs White Lead, (ground in part *pure,*)
10 barrels Loaf Sugar.

J. HUSKE & SON.

October 3, 1838. 13-tf

Peter P. Johnson

HAS just received a large and fine assortment of Ladies' SHOES.

October 2, 1838.

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'

ALMANAC,

FOR 1839,

25 GROSS of the Farmers' and Planters' ALMANAC, just received and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1838.

A CARD.

THOMAS J. [illegible]

INTENDING to locate in the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally in the transaction of the COMMISSION & AGENCY BUSINESS. Prompt attention will be paid to the disposal of Naval Timber, and Naval Stores generally, and to the purchase of West India Produce.

September 25, 1838.

New Cheap GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c. &c; all of which will be sold on reduced prices, as they are determined to close their Dry Goods business. Those who want purchase and get bargains, would do well to call soon.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1838.

The Fourth Term

OF Mrs. Green's Female Institution will commence on the first day of January 1838.

Every branch of Literature will be taught which comprises a complete English Education together with the Latin and French Languages

Music on the Piano and Guitar, Fancy Drawing and Painting, including Maps of every country the Globe, Needle work, including every variety of Crooel Flowers and Mats, flourishing of Muslin and Muslin, embroidering of Silk for Aprons, Work-bags, Pin cushions, Needle and Thread cases, and Pocket Books of various kinds. Work of every variety; the making of Fire Screens and Card Racks will also be taught.

Instruments for the use of Scholars, Books and terials for Painting and Needle Work will be furnished as low as possible.

A select number of Boarders can be accommodated.

Cheraw, (S. C.) August 10, 1838.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the Amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber, through the friendship of Mr. Hale, Editor of the Observer, for the use of his Printing Materials, offers his services to those who may think proper to employ him in the above line. Necessity compels him to this course. All work not personally delivered, will please be endorsed as follows:—"for J C." When not employed in the line of his profession, he would be glad to be employed as a penman.

JOHN CARSON.

July 5, 1838.

New Books.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA; Cakleron, by Bulwer; Valentine; Gaming; The Squire, a Novel; The Motherless family, 7th and last vol of Lockhart's Life of Scott; Arabia Petræ, Holy Land, &c; Lovell's Universal Speaker; Comic Almanac, &c. &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE

July 31, 1838.

A CARD.

MR THOS SANDFORD, being about to locate himself at Vicksburg, Mississippi, takes leave to tender to the citizens of Fayetteville his acknowledgments for the many favors he has received at their hands, and offers his services in the transaction of any business that may be entrusted to him. He expects to be at Vicksburg about the 1st of October next.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE